密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday December 28th 1918

Observations by T. R. Jernigan

What President Wilson Means by "Freedom of the Seas"

An American Professor's Views on the Japanese Press

Montgomery, Ward & Company and the Missionaries

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07-129

Condition of Chinese Railroads

[Prepared by the Far Eastern Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce]

(Continued from issue of December 14, 1918)

THE unprofitable lines of the Chinese government railways are the short or new lines, emphasizing the low limit which must be imposed on investment in short lines or in any line during its early years of operation. In addition to the character of construction and efficiency of engineering, the fact that Chinese railways have been built largely from funds secured abroad at unfavorable rates of gold exchange into silver must not be overlooked in any program of construction.

The total investment of 409,523,351 Chinese dollars is divided into cost of roads and equipment, 406,407,661 dollars; other physical property, 467,730 dollars; and nonphysical assets, 2,647,959 dollars. The cost of road and equipment is divided into construction accounts and financial accounts. The totals of the construction and financial accounts are as follows:

Items	Amount *Chinese dollars.*	Per cent of total
CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS.		
Tracks	83,501,327	23
Rolling Stock	69,276,154	19
Bridge work	63,500,258	18
Formation	27,316,652	8
Stations and buildings	26,736,244	8
Land	17,856,271	5
Central mechanical works	5,821,473	2
Maintenance	5,105,778	2
Plant	3,849,681	1
Signals and switches	3,616,053	1
Preliminary expenditures	2,658,655	1
Telegraphs and telephones	1,975,112	.....
Tunnels	1,954,119	.....
Docks, harbors, and wharves	1,715,857	.....
Line protection	795,631	.....
Floating equipment	482,327	.....
Special mechanical works	396,140	.....
General expenditures	45,187,698	12
Total	361,745,430	100
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS		
Interest during construction	42,696,063	67
Exchange on foreign loans	457,217	.....
Unclassified	21,129,526	33
Total	64,282,806	100
Total construction and financial accounts	426,028,236	.....
Deduct receipts on capital account	19,620,575	.....
Total cost of road and equipment	406,407,661	.....

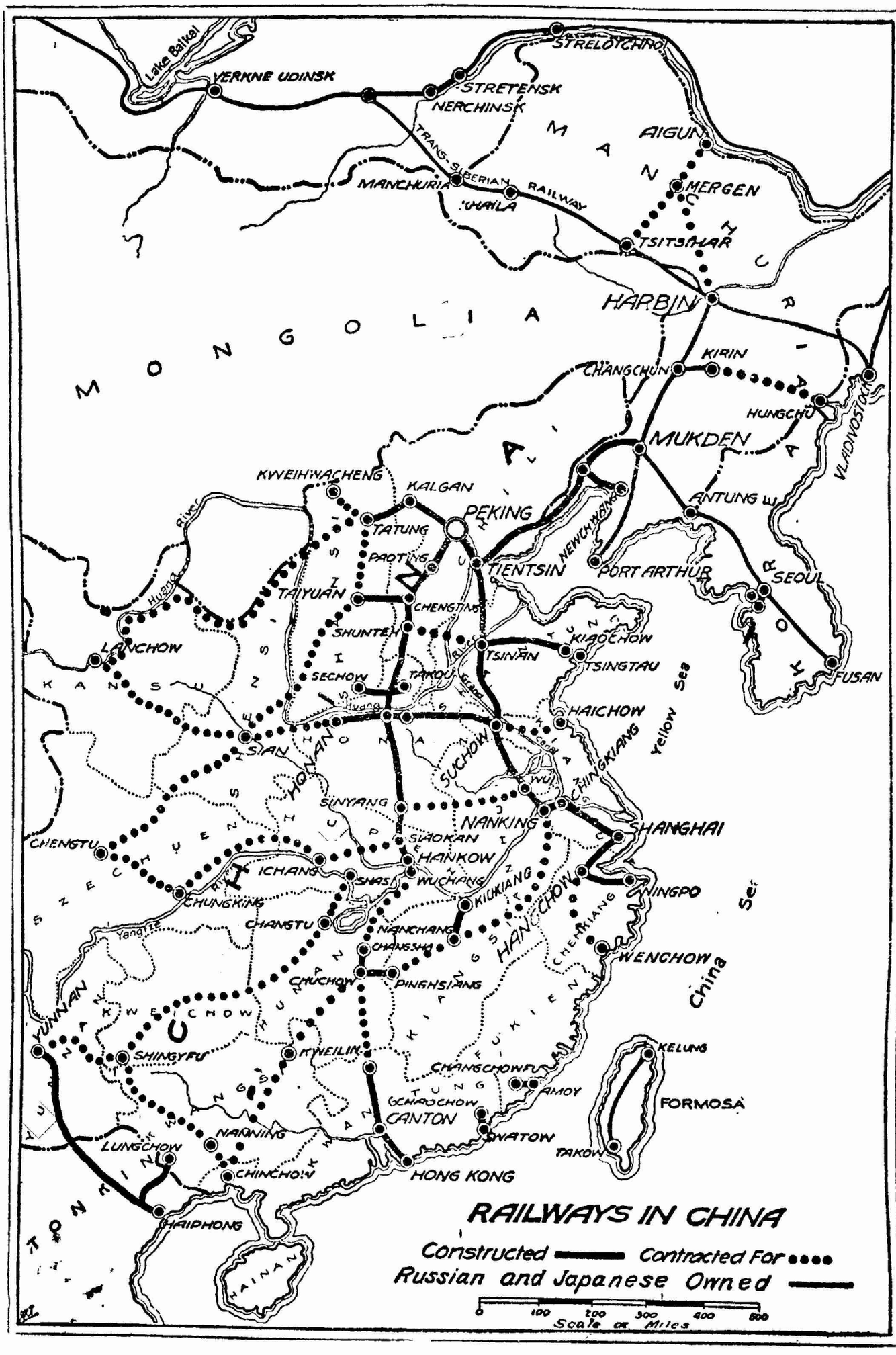
The total operating revenues for the Government railroads were 29,016,739 Chinese dollars. The operating expenses were 16,178,544 dollars, leaving a net operating revenue of 12,838,195 dollars. Deducting the net income debits of 8,518,193 dollars, a gross credit balance for the half year of 4,320,001 dollars remains, from which is deducted the net "operating" revenue of the new Kalgan-Suiyuan line (which was not formally opened in 1915) of 129,279 dollars, leaving a net credit balance for all Government railroads for the half year ending December 31, 1915, of 4,190,722 dollars.

This makes a total net credit balance for the whole year of 1915 of 9,583,754 Chinese dollars, which figure, however, does not include any provision for interest on Government investment, although interest on foreign loans is included in the operating expenses. If this is deducted at the rate of 5 per cent on the entire permanent Government investment as of December 31, 1915, the amount 5,432,486 dollars would leave an absolute profit, above all costs, capital as well as operating of 4,151,268 dollars for the year. This is sufficient to pay 9 per cent on the funds invested by the Chinese Government. Out of every dollar of revenue 53 cents goes to cover the cost of operating, 30 cents to cover interest and other income charges, and 17 cents is at the disposal of the Government. Of this 10 cents may be regarded as an investment return on Government investments, leaving a little over 7 cents as business profit.

The following is the detailed balance sheet giving the amount of the assets and liabilities of all Chinese Government railways on December 31, 1915:

Classification	Chinese dollars
ASSETS	
Cost of road and equipment	406,407,661.57
Cost of other physical property	467,730.61
Cost of nonphysical assets	2,647,959.81
Total investment assets	409,523,351.99
Cash	10,851,357.69
Loans and bills of exchange	30,000.00
Government railways	230,043.59
Private companies	105,145.60
Home line	1,918,959.60
Other railways	1,334,011.38
Sundry debtors	754,868.36
Stores	14,385,578.07
Total working assets	29,609,964.29
Temporary advances to Government	3,639,981.90
Payments made in advance	1,334,460.96
Unextinguished discounts on funded debt	12,640,538.58
Special funds	1,245,287.52
Miscellaneous deferred debits	5,039,636.83
Total debits	23,899,905.79
Balance or accumulated deficit	26,972,907.95
Grand total	490,006,130.02
LIABILITIES	
Shares	3,915,644.48
Permanent Government investments	108,649,720.90
Mortgage bonds	274,040,303.48
Other secured indebtedness	14,796,925.97
Total capitalliabilities	401,402,594.83
Loans and bills of exchange	3,724,408.55
Government railways	276,654.45
Private companies	12,925.19
Matured liabilities unpaid	1,475,683.33
Other railways	941,148.09
Sundry creditors	1,987.056.08
Total working liabilities	8,417,875.69
Temporary advances from Government	29,487,481.14
Depreciation reserve	19,574,073.04
Miscellaneous deferred credits	569,133.48
Total deferred credits	49,630,687.66
Additions to property through surplus	19,464,591.37
Funded debt retired through surplus	9,073,717.18
Free surplus	2,016,663.29
Total accumulated surplus	30,554,971.84
Grand total	490,006,130.02

This completes the first annual report of the Chinese Government railways, in which all the independent reports of the various lines made in the past for the benefit of the loan syndicates have been brought together and compiled. The value of the report is twofold. There are many lines still to be built in China, and the building of these lines depends upon the cooperation of the Chinese public as well as the foreign public, who are asked to subscribe to the bonds. The management of the Chinese Government railways and their real profit and loss is, therefore, a question of Chinese national credit to foreign investors and of public confidence to Chinese investors. The mystery which has surrounded oriental finances in the past is thus cleared away to a better understanding of the East and West.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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 117
Special Articles
Observations..... T. R. Jernigan 121
What President Wilson Means by "Freedom of the Seas" 125
Society for Promotion of Tariff Reciprocity in China..... Hollington K. Tong 128
Notes from Peking 129
Who's Who in China..... 132
News Summary of the Week..... 132
Men and Events..... 134
Women's Work..... M. C. P. 138
Far Eastern Press Opinion 138
Finance and Commerce
Montgomery, Ward and Company and the Missionaries ..... Helen A. Ballard 140
New Books and Publications
American Professor's View of the Japanese Press ..... H. P. S. 146
American Courts in China 149

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

PERHAPS the most important action of President Hsu Shih-chang, from the standpoint of China's internal affairs, was the announcement from Peking on December 23 to the effect that the President is planning to appoint civil governors to all the provinces, and raising their powers and forbidding the military governors to interfere with them. Thus only may permanent internal peace be brought about in China. The present system of military governors in China amounts to nothing short of a condition that existed in mediaeval Europe. This system has no place in the modern world, and especially in the new world that is to follow the war. In America and England, it is the civil official that governs the state in times of peace. The military official has no standing except in time of war, and even then his powers do not conflict with the ordinary administration of the laws. At present the military governors in China are little lords with their subject armies. They obey the government just so long as their personal privileges of "squeeze" are not interfered with. When the central government fails to supply the necessary pay for the troops of the military governor, he retaliates by setting his soldiers to looting the property of the citizens of his district. The development and building up of the powers of the military officials in China is recent and indirectly an outgrowth of the struggle for a republic. The average military governor in China, with few exceptions, is an official of the old class who has all of the old instincts and inclinations of the defunct Manchu *regime*. It is a form of militarism in this country that must be cast overboard if the country is ever to be ruled by law as a modern nation. Japan has gained most of her advantages in China in the last few years by a systematic campaign of bribery

and intimidation of the military governors. When their powers are broken, the baneful influence of Japan in this country will also be broken.

WHILE the Southern government at Canton is debating as to who should be its representatives to the internal peace conference, the Peking government has chosen its delegates and appointed them. Chu Chi Ch'ien, former Minister of the Interior, and a friend of the President and Speaker Liang Shih-yi, has been asked to head the Northern delegation, and his acceptance of the offer, it is understood, depends upon the reasonableness of the Southern proposals as a basis for negotiations. He is still staying in Tientsin and persistently declines to proceed to Peking for consultation on the Northern program until he has some idea as to what terms the Canton government will submit at the peace conference. Unfortunately, the Peking and Canton governments are still unable to decide whether the coming conference should be held at Shanghai or at Nanking. The settlement at Shanghai appears to many to be a more suitable place for the holding of the conference in view of its being free from political influences. The military governor of Kiangsu is naturally in favor of the conference being held at Nanking, his provincial capital. Little doubt remains that before the Peking and Canton governments are able to compose their political differences, both sides will have to resort to a considerable amount of compromise. Otherwise, the peace conference will fail to accomplish its object. Even before the conference, charges have been made by Peking that the Canton government is dispatching troops into the Northern territories which are undefended, and that it is continually stationing them at advantageous positions. Counter-charges have been made by the South. This spirit, if continued, will further widen the political differences in China.

THE departure of Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, and his suite for Europe at the end of this month to study the new international situation, indicates China's new interest in world politics and in the arrangement that is to be made at the coming peace conference for the preservation of peace in the future. Mr. Liang is to be accompanied by four or five secretaries, among whom will be Carson Chang, adviser to the President, V. K. Ting, Chief of the Geological Survey of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and Hsu Shih-loh, assistant manager of the Peking office of the Bank of China. All of these men speak English and French and are also acquainted with the present day trend of international thought. In exchange for what they may learn from Europe under the leadership of Mr. Liang, they may be able to give to the peoples there some ideas regarding the actual situation in China and the possibilities of the country. There is no question as to the timeliness of Mr. Liang's trip abroad. During the next five or six months, the greatest international issue— how to make the world safe for democracy and how to work out the problems of self-determination and the League of Nations—will be settled. In such questions Mr. Liang has a special interest since he was one of the strong advocates of war with the Central Powers a year ago when China was questioning the advisability and wisdom of joining the side of the Entente and America. General Tuan Chi-jui, then Prime Minister, who did not know what to do when China's leading officials were divided into two camps, namely those in favor of war with Germany and Austria and those against war, finally invited Mr. Liang to Peking for consultation. Upon Mr. Liang's advice, General Tuan decided to join the war.

THE Progressive Party or the Chinputang once proposed that Mr. Liang should be sent by the government as Envoy Plenipotentiary to the peace conference in Europe on account of his knowledge of the world and of conditions in China. It was believed that he could represent China better than any other person. However, the military people in control of the Peking government did not approve of the proposal, fearing that Mr. Liang might work at the conference against their interests. Later, upon the request of President Hsu, Mr. Liang visited Peking to discuss China's program for presentation at the conference. On this occasion it was decided that Mr. Liang should take a trip abroad and study the new situation. Incidentally, he might be able to give whatever knowledge he possesses of the needs of China to Minister Lu, who heads China's peace delegation. The report that Mr. Liang is going to Europe to work for Japan is considered untrue. Mr. Liang to-day wields a considerable influence amongst China's scholars and the better educated classes. His pen is specially powerful, his articles appearing regularly in practically all Chinese publications. This latter ability will be especially valuable upon his return through his ability to acquaint the Chinese people regarding recent developments in the outside world.

THE formation in Peking of the Commission on Foreign Affairs shows a final realization on the part of Chinese officials of the importance of the forthcoming international peace conference, and also indicates a more active interest in outside world affairs. The President was the promoter of the commission, and its purpose is to advise him on foreign affairs in general, and on China's participation at the Versailles con-

ference in particular. Some of the members have had experience in diplomatic matters and some are well acquainted with China's own conditions and her need of foreign assistance. They can all help the government in formulating a program for the preservation of her territorial integrity to be presented at the international peace conference. To this body of Chinese international and domestic students will be referred the difficult questions which are bound to arise when China's case is considered at the peace conference. The Commission on Foreign Affairs may therefore become as important as China's delegation to the peace conference, if not more so. It will be the headquarters which the peace delegation will consult on vital matters by cable and from which it will receive instructions. The commission, though advisory in nature, will be entrusted with a certain amount of executive power. It will, for instance, frame China's foreign policy. The inaugural meeting of the Commission on Foreign Affairs was held on December 18 in the Presidential Palace. Many high officials attended, including President Hsu Shih-chang. Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and former Chinese Minister to England, was unanimously elected chairman and presided over the meeting. It was decided that the commission should be limited to fifteen members, and that all of them should have held some high official position. Among those who were made members of the commission were Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Premier and now Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy; Chow Tsz-chi, former Minister of Communications and now a Senator; Sun Pao-chi, Director-General of the Customs Administration; Ling Chang-ming, former Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives; Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Finance; Dr. Wang Chung-hui, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and now President of the Law Codification Commission; Chow Shih-mo, former President of the Administrative Court; Lu Chung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Japan and now Director of the so-called Chinese-Japanese Exchange Bank; General Chin Yung-pang, the righthand man of former Premier Tuan Chi-jui; Chang Yih-ling, former Minister of Education and Chief Secretary of the President's Office; Kao Erh-chien, former Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in the absence of Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang, who is on his way to France to attend the peace conference; and Chang Tsz-tan, former Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

FROM the standpoint of the patent medicine vendor, China offers a field similar to that of the United States following the American Civil War fifty years ago. Perhaps it is a sign of advancement in China that the population should be casting aside its century-old and many-tried remedies and gods, in favor of foreign concoction that recommends itself in unstinted and uncensored words from the newspaper advertisements, wall boards, electric signs, and signboards throughout the country. Imports of medicines into China, including cocaine and morphia, for 1916, according to the Customs returns, amounted to Tls. 5,126,682. It is unfortunate, however, that the people of China should have to go through the campaign of poisoning that the American people were forced to endure until quite recently when the government forced the manufacturers to cease the distribution of habit-forming drugs and liquors under the name of medicine. The Japanese have naturally taken the lead in the business of dosing the people of China for their various ills and ailments both imaginary and real, and already a fairly large crop of Japanese patent medicine millionaires have sprung up. The most widely sold Japanese nostrum in China is "Jin Tan," a pill that is recommended for everything from toothache and rheumatism, to stomachache or a bad cold. The words "Jin Tan" mean in English "kindness medicine," and whether the first word refers to the buyer or the seller is not known. The selling methods of this concern are interestingly told by Mr. Willys R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtao, in a recent issue of the *Commerce Reports* as follows:

> There is a Japanese patent medicine advertised throughout China as being a perfect digestive and antidotal medicine that has secured an enormous sale among the Chinese; it is said that in some localities 60 per cent of the population use it. The writer has not attempted to collect any evidence as to the efficiency of these pills for any of the various ailments they are advertised to cure, but they are said to produce an agreeable effect in the taker, calculated to induce a continuance of their use. Their odor is suggestive of musk and is considered a desirable perfume for the breath. As affording an illustration of distributing methods successful in China, those employed in the sale of this medicine are worthy of notice. The advertising methods used in China by the venders offer no specially noteworthy feature except that of thoroughness. Its posters and signs are to be seen everywhere, even in rural districts, while in cities electric signs are also employed. Native newspaper advertising is universal. The remedy is distributed by peddlers and through shops. Because of the large percentage of profit allowed, said to be 60 per cent for peddlers and 40 per cent for shops, its sale affords an easy livelihood for persons with some pertinacity but no capital. No special education is needed, as the market has already been prepared by advertising. About 220 of these pills in an envelope weigh 15 grams and sell for 0.25 yen (12.5 cents United States currency). With a purchase of this size a metal (tinned) box having a hinged cover is given, and with a purchase of double the quantity a similar container provided with a mirror is presented to the purchaser. These pill

boxes are about 2 inches by 1½ inches by one-fourth inch in size, and are cleverly contrived to release three pills every time the box is opened. With the double-quantity purchase there is the option of a silk folding wallet or of a large family-size box in place of the mirrored box referred to. Smaller lots of about 30 and 65 pills sell for 0.05 and 0.10 yen (2.5 and 5 cents) in envelopes.

THE American Wireless News Service served a good purpose a few days ago by warning China in advance of a pending avalanche of American brewers and distillers who are planning to establish their businesses in this country immediately after the enforcement of the American "dry" regulations next July. One San Francisco brewer stated, according to the news report, that he was "coming to China with G. $2,000,000 to start a brewery." Since this news was received, several of the American communities of missionaries in China have gotten into action, and from present indications the American brewer will receive a more or less warm (or cool) reception. As an example of what the missionaries are saying on the question, we print herewith a resolution by the members of the American Methodist Mission at Changli, Province of Chihli, China:

> "Roused by the news of a few days ago in the *North China Star* to the effect that California brewers were looking forward to setting up their business in China, we the members of the American Methodist Mission at Changli, unanimously and vigorously protest. As Americans, we are outraged that our fellow-countrymen are planning to bring to this already over-cursed and under-blessed land an industry which their country and ours had outlawed. If American and Chinese public opinion can prevent, if our diplomatic representatives can hinder, we pledge our hearty support. We also recommend that the legislative bodies of these two great countries pass laws to stop this nefarious business from thus heaping shame on the name of our own country and from bringing damnation to the country we are trying to uplift."

The entire American community at Nanking passed similar resolutions and sent copies to the American legation at Peking and also to the State Department at Washington. Other organizations in various parts of the country will doubtless follow the foregoing action in due course. Whether an American may be legally permitted to engage in a business in a foreign country that has been outlawed at home, is yet to be settled. There is of course a clear moral principle involved and the American community in China, numbering some six thousand and more individuals, may be expected to take the necessary action. There is one point, however, that we would like to suggest to the missionaries when they are agitating this question. Why object so strenuously to the American brewers extending their business in China, when no public objection is made to the Japanese who are selling their beer and other intoxicating and habit-forming beverages and drugs throughout the length and breadth of this land? Furthermore, the American brewer usually gives a good value for the money, while Japanese beverages sold in China amount usually to nothing short of slow-poison.

FRANCIS Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, has returned to America and, according to reports from Manila, it is his intention to resign from his post upon his arrival in Washington. Just before he departed from Manila the Governor-General signed a bill appropriating Pesos 30,000,000 or G. $15,000,000 for the use of the public schools of the Philippine Islands, said to be the largest single appropriation ever made there for educational purposes. In addition to this he issued pardons to many of the unfortunate prisoners in Bilibid prison. The *Philippines National Weekly*, a journal devoted to the interests of the Filipinos, in its issue of December 14 said: "The Filipino press was almost unanimous in hailing Governor Harrison as the greatest friend of the Filipinos, as a real champion of democracy, and as one of the most successful administrators the Islands have known." Then commenting on the attitude of the American press in Manila, the same journal says: "It is not strange that in sizing up the record of the departing executive, the Manila press was divided into two groups, the Filipino and the American." Quoting from the *Cablenews-American* the *National Weekly* in part says: "The blandishments of clever Filipino politicians were permitted to work their design and to take the chief executive into their power. . . . The demagogic catch-phrases of the latter became the guiding maxims of the administration." Governor Harrison is a native of New York and has served several terms in Congress. In 1904 he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York. Immediately after his departure from the Philippine Islands, Charles Emmet Yeater, Vice-Governor, became Acting-Governor-General. Mr. Yeater is a native of Missouri and for several years served as chairman of the board of managers of the University of Missouri. He was appointed Vice-Governor of the Philippines last year.

WE submit the following from the *Japan Chronicle* of Kobe as a contribution toward the joyousness of the present Christmas and holiday season:

"A correspondent writes that when he read the list of distinguished visitors sailing by the *Tenyo Maru* he could not help feeling that a dramatic writer could hardly have marshalled his characters together with better art. One would give much to be a spectator of the daily intercourse on board, and much more for a little revelation of the inner thought at work. Our correspondent speculates on the fine opportunities Mr. Russell Kennedy, the adulator of Japan, and Mr. Millard, the critic of Japan, will have of getting into touch, and wonders how they will hit it off together. Among the passengers bound for the peace conference is Captain Acton, who represents the British Embassy. Then there is Mr. Wallenberg, the Swedish Minister whom the Allied Ministers in Tokio regarded as pro-German. Admiral Knight was until recently the Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, and as such must rank among the leading *dramatis personae*. Mr. Crane, whose appointment as U. S. Minister to China some years ago elicited a protest from Japan and his resignation before he started for Peking, is also one of the company on the *Tenyo*, having recently been paying a visit to Siberia and China which does not seem to have confirmed him in a belief in the altruism of the Japanese. He will have the advantage of exchanging views regarding Japan's prospective demands at the peace conference with Baron Makino, the associate of Marquis Saionji in the representation of Japan."

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE welcome given President Wilson by France could not have been more cordial. The speeches were exceptionally touching in their eloquence, and evidenced a sentiment beneath it all that leaves no doubt that the French and Americans are in a very close alliance. It is an alliance that is likely to reach far into the future and to the enduring benefit of the public good. It is understood that President Wilson does not go to France to participate in the peace conference. It was natural and proper for him to go to meet face to face some of the great men who were associated with him in conducting to a successful conclusion the war against Germany. A few words in private conversation on any of the subjects relative to the conference would bring about a better understanding than reams of cablegrams. And it would be difficult to concieve of the savage and needless spoilations of the German government without seeing the ruined cities and homes of the French people and their devastated fields. A visit to such places would be similar to the visit of a jury to the place where a great crime had been committed in order that justice might be fully done. It will soon be time for the jury to take its place in the box. There have been conferences of nations, but never one like that to convene at Versailles. It is not a conference to despoil small and defenseless nations, but to vindicate the rights of the great and small and build an enduring foundation for that vindication. Its decision will largely influence the decision of the ages.

IT will not be necessary to beat drums to attract attention and to make popular any subject likely to come up before the peace conference for consideration, and it is not in good form to even intimate such means of electioneering as possible. It will be assumed that the conference will know how to organize, formulate its rules, and regulate its proceedings. There need not be any misgivings as to its competency to transact the business for which it is convened. If any member should have a pet theory to submit, and started a street parade to make it popular, he would very probably find himself presented to the conference for unbecoming conduct. Perhaps the name of President Wilson is more closely connected with the League of Nations than any other public man, and there is no doubt of his capacity to clearly explain its meaning and bearing, but if the conference should decide that the theory was impracticable the decision would be accepted in a sense as final. It has appeared to have gotten into the minds of some people that a League of Nations and governments based on the consent of the governed were dangerous to the peace of the world and ought to be opposed from every viewpoint, but the *New York Journal of Commerce* in a leading editorial has the following on the subject:

> Viscount Grey of Fallodon has declared that the establishment and maintenance of a League of Nations such as President Wilson and Lloyd George have advocated is more important and essential to a secure peace than any of the actual terms of peace that may conclude the war. This is a fair reflex of the prevailing judgment of European statesmen in regard to the President's conception of the future relations of the States of the world. He contemplates the idea of a peace secured by mutual regard between States for the rights of each and a determination to stamp out any attempt at war as they would a plague that threatened the destruction of all.

THE *New York Times* gives the following summary of what Germany will lose with the land that she is now in the process of evacuating:

> The territory lying on the western or left bank of the Rhine within the German Empire to be evacuated by the German troops represents in

productivity about twenty-five per cent of the entire Empire's manufacturing industry, omitting shipbuilding, over seventy per cent of its mining products, and over ten per cent of its agriculture. It includes an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, which had before the war a civil population of over 11,000,000. The importance of the industrial region of the Prussian Province, and even that of the fortifications of Metz and Strassburg, is completely discounted by the iron region of the Bassin de Briey, in Lorraine, which, beginning over the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers, ascends the Moselle to within a few miles of Pont-a-Mousson. This mining region, with an area of 225 square miles, was cut in two by the treaty of Frankfort, which closed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and was entirely occupied by the Germans in August-December, 1914. On September 13 last the First American Army in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient reached its southern confines. During the war the Bassin de Briey has provided the German armaments with eighty per cent of their steel, and without it, according to the most famous Dusseldorf ironmasters, the Empire could not have conducted the war for three months. When the war began France was obtaining yearly from the Bassin de Briey 15,000,000 tons of iron out of her total productivity of 22,000,000. Of Germany's total of 28,000,000 tons 21,000,000 came from the Bassin de Briey. Since the war began Germany has mined the French area together with the Luxemburg area (6,000,000 tons annually), giving her a total of 42,000,000 tons, to be added to only 7,000,000 tons, which she has obtained outside the Bassin. Aside from the mineral products of the now recovered provinces, which include annually 3,795,932 tons of coal, also gypsum and limestone, the cotton manufacture of the region had become the most important in Germany; also the yield of wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, oats and hay (respectively 300,000, 93,000, 109,000, 1,266,000, 210,000 and 1,138,000 metric tons a year) was great. The vineyards in 1917, with a cultivation of 62,122 acres, yielded 2,672,318 gallons of wine.

THE American Food Commissioner, Mr. Hoover, encourages the belief that the products of the earth are sufficient to feed and clothe both our enemies and friends in the great war. A hungry people are usually disorderly and a loaf of bread is the most effective weapon against Bolshevism. It is estimated that there are about 220,000,000 Allies dependent on America for food, and that our own forces across the waters number close to 2,500,000. Germany and her allies of yesterday count perhaps about 125,000,000 more. But, says the *New York Times:*

> Mr. Hoover expects that enough wheat will be brought from those countries to permit reduction of the percentage of substitutes now required in bread, and thus release fodder grain for dairy use. The change, it is said, may take place within three months. But it will not reduce the total of foodstuffs which we must supply. He predicts that "our load will be increased," and that there will be a greater demand for economy. The available quantities of grain are sufficient. From our great crop of wheat we can spare more than 300,000,000 bushels. Canada, with a yield almost equal to last year's, has a surplus. While our crop of corn shows a decline of 441,000,000 bushels from that of a year ago, it is very near to recent averages and of very good quality. The output of home gardens, increased by one-half, is not included in official reports, although its value exceeds $500,000,000. Australia has on hand the surplus of three wheat crops, India is said to have 120,000,000 bushels for shipment, and much can be taken from Argentina. As a rule, our war-partners in Europe increased their crops this year. England gains 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, Italy 24,000,000, and France 35,000,000. But other crops in France are short, and the nutritive value of the entire yield is less than that of last year's harvest. It is well known that the Central Powers have very little food; and no help can come to them from the East. Before the war Russia exported a large surplus of wheat. Many of her people are now starving. So far as can be learned, she has no grain to sell. Bulgaria and Roumania have the smallest crops in fifty years. Germany and Austria can get no grain from the northern neutrals; we are sending wheat to them. There is food enough to supply the wants of our European friends and foes until the next harvest if it can be carefully distributed. But if the plans for helping those who have fought against us, as well as our partners in the war, are carried out, the American people must practise economy and submit to restrictions for some time to come.

THERE are before me several English newspapers and it is amusing to read the alarm they appear to feel with reference to the views and opinions of President Wilson. The *Saturday Review* has expressed its fear by writing a leading article and heading it "The Danger of Wilson." The *Review* gives its reasons thus:

> Frankly, there is no person of whom we are so much afraid at this hour as President Wilson, and we say it with a profound respect for his high character and station. Indeed, it is just because we know the independence of his mind and the purity of his purpose that we are afraid of him. President Wilson is an idealist, and idealists are sometimes very dangerous people. The Americans, taken in the mass, are a curious compound of sentimentality and realism. But their President's idealism is an Idol of the Theater, and is quite untouched by the realism of the Forum or the Tribe.

And now comes the *London Evening Standard* with the odd idea that President Wilson desires "to let the Germans down lightly" and he will not enact "stern reparation for German crimes in France and Belgium." It says:

> In his notes, otherwise strong and timely, President Wilson did not refer to punishment for these vile outrages. The German criminals ap-

proach the dock, proposing to argue with the judge and stabbing right and left as proof of their goodness of heart. Presently they will be in the dock, and there will be no evading the sentence, which ought to be exemplary. "Justice must be stern. Justice is only merciful where there are extenuating circumstances." The conduct of Germany's rulers shows no extenuating circumstances, and the penalty of her crimes must be exacted in full.

It may be that the President's recent speeches in France will have a tendency to allay the needless alarm here manifested, but however that may be, it is a matter of record that his state papers and addresses do not justify an apprehension that the head of the American government could or would wish to shield an enemy who had savagely burnt the homes and devastated the fields of his friends. The intimation is unjust and unreasonable.

BUT it is suprising to find in the intellectual *Manchester Guardian* such an interpretation of the American constitution as follows:

Surely no man has ever occupied quite so tremendous a position as negotiator and arbiter of the world's affairs. His word is the word of a hundred million people, and no one of the hundred million dare dispute its legitimacy and binding force. Such is the mighty prerogative reserved by the Constitution of the United States for their elective head. And now the President is spokesman not for his own people only but for three of the great nations of Europe and for many other nations the world over. For the moment, by the choice of the common enemy, it is for him to speak and to act. . . . . .

The opinion of the *Guardian* reminds me of what I read in one of Viscount Bryce's books. He wrote that most any member of the British Parliament would undertake to discuss the American Constitution, but he doubted if there were more than a small minority of the members who had ever read it all. Now if the *Manchester Guardian* would read the American constitution it must at once appear, that President Wilson, not even Washington, was ever invested with the "mighty prerogative" which the *Guardian* supposes is reserved by the constitution for the elective head of the American people. And the statement that President Wilson speaks for a hundred million people, and no one of the hundred million dare dispute the legitimate force of his speech is really erroneous in every sense. As the Chief Executive Magistrate of the American people the President undoubtedly occupies the highest representative position, but unless his words are spoken in accordance with the constitution they are of no binding force on anyone of his countrymen. America is a country governed by law and not by man.

THE *Manchester Guardian* does not appear to understand that President Wilson has no constitutional authority to enter into a treaty or agreement with any foreign nation without the approval and ratification of a two-thirds vote of the American Senate, which is a branch of the legislative department of the American government, and in which the American people are represented by their Senators. And it may also be information to the *Guardian* that the powers and duties of the President are expressly and specifically prescribed by the constitution, and should he attempt to exercise a power not so given him he could be impeached. It can be safely stated that there is no man in public life who better understands the meaning and scope of the constitution than President Wilson, and from the vast and varied powers with which he has been entrusted with during the war there is no evidence that he desired to go outside of his constitutional prerogatives to disregard any provision of the organic law of his country. If the critics of the American constitution would read it they might learn that, under its liberal but specific provisions, the most resourceful and powerful nation of history has grown and prospered, and there is not a page of history of that nation to warrant or excuse the contemptible suspicion that it would be disloyal to a friend or unjust to an enemy. The President has his own opinions on passing events, and it is very generally admitted that he is capable of taking care of himself and the public interest confided to his keeping.

AT a recent meeting of the Lawyers' Club in New York City ex-Senator Chauncey Depew was present and devoted his remarks mostly to the German Kaiser as he knew him. The part of the speech which bears on the subject now engaging attention is reported as follows:

Well, my friends, in judging the Emperor —and we are judging him now very well all over the world—we must remember that when he entered into this war every military man in the German army was for it and the General Staff was threatening him if he did not do it. We must remember that every professor in the German university was for it. We must remember that every preacher in the German pulpit was for it, and we must remember that every man, woman and child in Germany was for it. All sorts of punishments are predicted, promised, offered or suggested. But, my friends, physical punishments amount to nothing. Revillac was a victim of Henry IV. On the third day of his torture he commenced to laugh, and his torturer said, 'What are you laughing at?' He replied, 'You have destroyed sensation; I don't feel you any more.' But the agony of the mind never dies. The Kaiser had six hundred years of an ancestry that

he worshipped; six hundred years of the greatest inheritance that ever came to a human being. Like a gambler it was risked on the throw of a die, and he lost, and for the rest of his life, if he lives ever so long, he lives amidst sorrow, regret and bitterness, deserted by the Kings whom he has hurled from their thrones, cursed by the people who have suffered so much, and cursed by his own people. Why? Because he did not win and bring them the loot which they hoped to share. My friends, let us be just. Let us be merciful, but let us help to keep off the dark cloud of anarchy until Germany can be so reconstructed, throwing in the background the debt she owes for this war. She can create a debt which will repay the sufferings from her horrors. I remember the day on which it was flashed through the country that Lee had surrendered at Appomatox to Grant. There was wild joy, but with it was the feeling that it was brothers differing from us and fighting for a different ideal who had been whipped, and the rest of the world cared nothing about it, except to regret that the great American Republic, with its ideas, had not been destroyed. But to-day for the first time in all the world we get the ideal which Christ saw on the scaffold, of peace on earth and goodwill among men. To-day, for the first time in 2,000 years, all the peoples of this earth are rejoicing because they are going to have the sentiments of the Cross and the realisation of the liberty of our Declaration of Independence.

IN the *North China Daily News* of the 24th instant, there appears a letter from its own correspondent, who writes from Washington under date of November 9. The subject of the letter is the "Election in America," but there is a reference to the Fourth Liberty Loan in the tone of an ill prophecy and the hope that it would fail. The words are as follows: "In my last letter I mentioned the statement that before the extremely discouraging reports I had made regarding the Fourth Liberty Loan would reach San Francisco on its way to Shanghai the readers of the *North China Daily News* would learn by telegraph of what strenuous effort there had been made to place the entire sum of six hundred million dollars ended here in disappointment. But instead of the final result being known in four days, it was not determined for nearly a fortnight." It would seem that the correspondent referred to has constituted himself a prophet, and in previous letters had predicted the failure of the loan, and the above quotation clearly indicates that in the letter before me he felicitates himself in anticipation that his prophecy may be realized. The Fourth Liberty Loan was put on the market by the American government to raise money to aid in the defeat of Germany, and why should anyone, not in sympathy with Germany, address a letter from the American Capital to an English newspaper in China to impress the public that there was no national unity among the American people. And is this false prophet of so sacred a character that, under the cover of a special correspondent, he has the privilege of this attempt to disparage and discourage a patriotic effort in the columns of a standard organ of English thought in China. The insinuation that the loan was at any time doubtful may be contemptously disregarded, in view of the report on the subject of the American Secretary of the Treasury. The secretary says in his report, that the six billion dollar loan was over-subscribed by nearly one billion dollars, and it is estimated that more than 21,000,000 subscribers participated in the loan, which constitutes the greatest pledge of the national unity in prosecuting the war. It is estimated that there are nearly 20,000,000 families in the United States, with five persons to each family, then, according to the law of average, every American family is represented in the Fourth Liberty Loan. The wish to minimize the loan or to depreciate its success is an injustice to every American household.

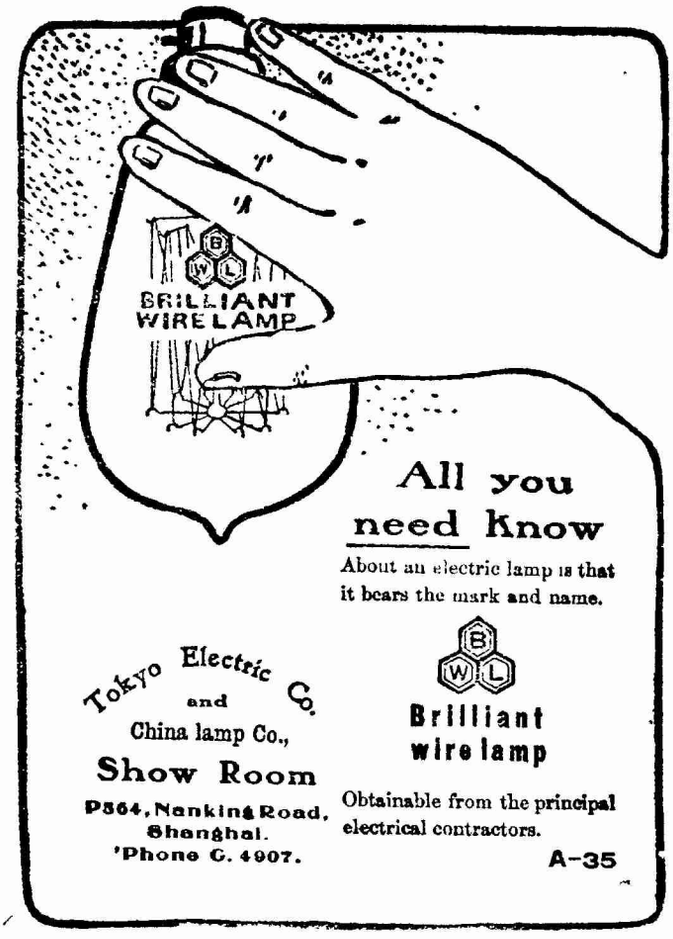
BUT even part of the letter of this correspondent, who writes from Washington, which proposes to give the reasons why the democratic party lost its majority in the ensuing Congress is not in accordance with the views of conservative newspapers like the *Outlook*. President Wilson is commended by trying to rid his party of the members who were continually obstructing the war policy of the government, and it is thought, that if he had not issued an address to preserve the present majority of his party or to increase it, there would probably have been larger republican gains. The fact is the American people have a special fondness for asserting the right of ownership to their government, and are in the habit of showing, when least expected, that they are the owners. And however discomfiting to politicians it is nevertheless a healthy sentiment. Democrats and republicans alike have supported the war policy declared by the President and have voted every aid asked for to successfully prosecute the war, and whichever party controls the Congress there will be no radical departure from the present policy of the Wilson administration. The recent election, however, did show some curious results. The West was supposed to be democratic and the East republican, but the reverse now appears, and Massachusetts sends a democrat to the United States Senate, after not having such a representative for the past seventy years, and Senator Lodge will now have a democratic colleague in the person of Mr. Walsh. The members of the present Congress who have consistently voted against the measures generally thought to be necessary to a successful ending of the war have been either

defeated or been reelected by such small majorities as to indicate very clearly that the American voters prefer men of decided convictions on public questions and that they intend to have representatives of that character. The American people have been of one mind in prosecuting the war and they doubtless intend to be of one mind as to the proper peace that should be dictated to the German government. The state of New York has elected a democrat for a governor, although New York is the home state of ex-President Roosevelt, and the democratic gains in Ohio are no less significant notwithstanding that it is the home state of ex-President Taft. The state of Missouri gave a republican majority and that is the home state of Speaker Champ Clark, who barely escaped defeat himself, and who in the opinion of many sound democrats, should have been defeated, because of the half-hearted support he has given to the policy of his government after it had been constitutionally declared. American voters have a very summary way of expressing themselves and they are no respecter of persons.

What President Wilson Means by "Freedom of the Seas"

According to Arthur D. Howden Smith, author of the books "The Real Colonel House" and "Fighting the Turk in the Balkans" and other works, the term "Freedom of the Seas" was first used by Colonel House, President Wilson's personal adviser. Through a piece of German diplomatic stupidity and violation of confidence, the term was brought into disrepute. The following important article on this subject is reproduced from Mr. Smith's book "The Real Colonel House," George H. Doran Co., N. Y., and the incidents discussed took place early in 1915 when President Wilson first offered his services as a mediator in the European War. Colonel House sailed from New York on January 30, 1915, on board the "Lusitania." The article continues:

FROM London Colonel House went to Paris, where he conferred with President Poincare and the principal French Ministers. He found Paris much more alive to the serious aspect of affairs than London, but the French government's views on the new submarine warfare were colored by London's optimistic attitude and the magic prestige of the British navy. The absence of any marked disposition toward peace did not surprise him. He had expected that. The French were still braced by the memory of their triumph at the Marne; the difficulties of trench warfare were not yet appreciated; and the Allies had suffered none of the galling reverses which were to sap their resources and striking power, and steel the nerve of the German people to withstand the hardships of a nation besieged. If peace or any amelioration of the submarine war at sea were to be obtained, it was manifest that the opening wedge must be driven at Berlin. On March 19, Colonel House arrived in the German Capital, after a short stay in Switzerland. He was the guest of Ambassador Gerard, and he met a second time the statesmen he had tried to persuade in the previous May to move to prevent the bursting of the war-cloud —among others, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Zimmermann, who was to make the ridiculous attempt to ally Mexico and Japan with Germany against the United States, in January, 1917, and who was then one of the strongest men in Germany by reason of his alliance with the extremists of the military party and the advocates of ruthlessness at the Admiralty, headed by Von Tirpitz. With these men and others, Colonel House undertook to argue the advantages of moderation, and the harm that must ensue if yet more nations should be arrayed with Germany's enemies.



THEY gave him fair words, but no satisfaction, until he extended, as a fisherman casts his bait, a certain phrase of five words: "The Freedom of the Seas." So far as can be determined, Colonel House was the first to use this much-debated phrase, at least in its connec-

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tion with the problems raised by the present war. No previous mention of it has been found. It met with prompt response.

"Ah," said the German statesmen, "you mean the general recognition of the Declaration of London?" But Colonel House meant much more than this. He meant a literal, unlimited freedom of the seas, which would imply the safety of merchantmen in enemy ports on the declaration of war; the safety not only of food cargoes, but cargoes of actual contraband; the uninterrupted progress of the world's ocean-borne commerce in the midst of the most widely dispersed war. It was, in effect, an extension to the utmost limits of the American doctrine of the exemption from capture of private property. Accepted by the belligerent nations, it would have the immediate result of confining the war to a struggle between fleets and armies and exempting from harm non-combatants and neutral nations, while the economic structure of civilization would survive almost unimpaired. Inevitably, such a policy would operate to restrict the waging of war on a national scale.

"But for what would navies be used, then?" demanded the Germans.

"For defense against invasion," returned Colonel House.

A VISTA opened before the eyes of the leaders at Berlin which they had abandoned hope of seeing. Perhaps they were purely selfish and cynical in their acceptance of this doctrine of idealism; perhaps they thought only of the nullification of the preponderating naval power of Great Britain, and the abolition of the blockade which was cutting off Germany from her sources of raw material. But Colonel House saw much further than they did. He saw that international recognition of a real freedom of the seas would react quite as much to the advantage of Germany's enemies as to her own, in that it would free the British Isles of all fear of economic famine and leave the British merchant marine free to pour foodstuffs, munitions and supplies into France. And even beyond that, he saw that the acceptance by all the nations of the freedom of the seas would be an important step —the most important step next to the setting up of a League of Nations—toward the abolition of war.

At any rate, the immediate effect of his suggestion of the doctrine in Berlin was to obtain the prompt and enthusiastic assent of Germany.

"I believe you have thrown the first thread across the chasm which bars us from peace," said one of the greatest men in Germany.

HAVING achieved his purpose in Berlin Colonel House returned to London to take up the far more arduous task of arguing the British leaders into an appreciation of the advantages which would accrue to them from accepting the new idea. Imagine his vexation, when, upon his arrival in London, he encountered reports in the English newspapers of boastful speeches in favor of "the freedom of the seas," as he had outlined it, which had been delivered in the United States by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Coloniel Secretary and chief propagandist in America. The first act of the German government after Colonel House outlined his doctrine had been to cable instructions to their agents in the United States to bolster it by a vigorous campaign of propaganda—a typical piece of German diplomatic stupidity.

Of course, the minute Colonel House mentioned "the freedom of the seas" in London, British statesmen smiled knowingly and said:

"Oh, yes, that is the newest thing in Berlin. Some more deviltry they are up to."

COLONEL House had the utmost difficulty in breaking down the wall of natural suspicion which met him at every turn when he undertook to preach his doctrine. But he collected his proofs and showed conclusively that while he had suggested the idea in Berlin on such-and-such a day, the speeches had been delivered in America

on subsequent dates. Even so, "the freedom of the seas" was a phrase from which the English man shied instinctively.

"What do you mean by it?" they would say "The freedom of the seas? Is not that what England has always fought for, since the days of the Armada? Is not that what the British navy is maintained for? Or do you mean that we should surrender our coaling stations and ports and colonies, which are open to all the nations of the world, as well as to our own shipping?"

Very slowly, however, Colonel House made his point and drove it home, and Englishmen of liberal views began to endorse it.

"The freedom of the seas, as you outline it, would be of 60 per cent advantage to the United States, 100 per cent advantage to Germany, and 120 per cent advantage to the British Empire," pronounced one English statesman.

In fact, despite all the opposition which his suggestions encountered, and the hampering clutch of German stupidity, Colonel House's efforts soon bore fruit, as was evidenced by the speech delivered by Sir Edward Grey—now Lord Grey—Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, in which the remarkable concession was made by this spokesman of the British Ministry that "the freedom of the seas" was considered a debatable question.

Here, then, was in process of construction a basis for negotiation, which might have supported substantial work for peace. But in the moment of fruition Colonel House's plans were destroyed by the news that the *Lusitania* had been sunk on May 7, 1915, by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, with a loss of 1,200 non-combatants, including more than 100 Americans. By that deed Germany placed herself outside the pale of civilization, and ruined the promising chances of escape from the British blockade which Colonel House had offered her. There was nothing for him to do but return home.

THE sinking of the *Lusitania* was precisely the contingency Colonel House had foreseen in Germany's reckless disregard of international law at sea. The dangers inseparable from submarine warfare had been drawn to the attention of the German government by the United States in a Note of February 10, immediately upon receipt of the proclamation of the war zone around the British Isles. In this preliminary Note, Secretary Bryan had warned the German government that "if the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights. If such a deplorable situation should arise the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citzens the full employment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

At the same time, and under the same date. Secretary Bryan sent a note to the British government requesting that care be used to avoid the systematic display of the American flag by British merchantmen in the war zone.

This was to keep the slate clean, to allow Germany no chance to claim that any step had been left untaken to prevent a breach between her and the United States. She was warned repeatedly in Notes from the Department of State; she was warned at every opportunity by Ambassador Gerard.

COLONEL House's fears for the future were intensified by the unsatisfactory issue of the *Lusitania* controversy and the disinclination of Germany to make full admission of its lawless conduct. To aggravate the situation, on August 19, several days before the German Government finally agreed to make reparation for the *Lusitania* outrage the breach between the two countries was widened by the torpedoing, under similar circumstances, of the White Star liner *Arabic*, with the loss of a number of innocent lives. But the spontaneous outburst

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of indignation in the United States, which followed the news of the sinking of the *Arabic*, had a salutary effect in Berlin. At that time Germany was not yet prepared to dare the anger of the whole civilized world, and moreover, Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, was a consistent and fearless foe of the doctrine of frightfulness preached by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and his supporters at the Admiralty and in the Great General Staff. Berlin allowed it to become known that orders had been issued to submarine commanders, modifying their previous instructions, and that they were ordered to spare passenger liners when there was any question of inability to save all the company.

BUT the official Note of the German government, in reply to the representations of our government regarding the destruction of the *Arabic*, was no more conciliatory in tone than had been the specious expressions of regret for the *Lusitania* tragedy. With cool impudence, the excuse was offered that the submarine had torpedoed the *Arabic* because the German commander thought that the liner intended to ram him—a falsehood which was demonstrated beyond contention by numerous affidavits of survivors.

It speedily became plain to the German government, however, that the United States meant business, and von Jagow was able to muster enough backing to resist the pressure of the militarists and the Tirpitz group. On October 5 Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State announcing that his government had instructed him to "disavow" the sinking of the *Arabic* and offer reparation.

Society for Promotion of Tariff Reciprocity in China

MR. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Chu Pao-san, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, have started a society for the promotion of international tariff reciprocity. They have obtained the support of the United Chambers of Commerce for the whole country as well as the support of many influential Chinese throughout China. The movement has drawn inspiration from Charles R. Crane, a friend of President Wilson and a Chicago millionaire, who at one gathering of prominent Chinese merchants at Shanghai expressed his sincere desire to help China at the coming peace conference in Europe and his desire to know of any particular matter in which they wanted his assistance. After the gathering, several well-known Chinese merchants in Shanghai organized the tariff society under the leadership of Messrs. Chang and Chu, who are relying upon the American government for the success of their movement. A telegram to be signed by the representatives of all the Chinese chambers of commerce appealing to President Wilson for assistance in this important matter will be sent to Washington in due course. The message will attempt to show that China has been suffering immensely on account of her lack of freedom to make her own tariff and that it is only fair for the world to give her equal treatment in the matter of fixing her tariff. The following interesting telegram dispatched to all the chambers of commerce in China by the United National Chamber from Peking indicates the line of action which the Society for the Promotion of International Tariff Reciprocations will take in its efforts to free China from the treaties which prevent her from enjoyment of the tariff-making right enjoyed by other nations: "Since the commencement of our foreign relations, all of our diplomatic dealings have been characterised by failures. Measures to right the wrongs may be devised from time to time, but the four hundred million people are cursed by the treaties which have regulated China's tariff and which have deprived China of her tariff-making power. Should we not now try to secure a revision of the treaty concerning the tariff, not only we would not be able to enjoy the blessing of international equality, but also we would not be confronted with the question of national poverty and anxiety over the destruction of the country. Mr. Crane gave an interesting speech at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on his visit to China. The gist of his speech is that now that the world war is over President Wilson hopes that international equality shall prevail and stated that he would help China at the international peace conference. But I would like to know what kind of assistance do you Chinese expect of him, said Mr. Crane. When Chang Chien, Chu Pao-san and others heard of this they concluded that China must never lose this opportunity to right her tariff wrongs. The society for the Promotion of International Tariff Reciprocity was immediately established, and telegrams were sent to the government appealing for support. At the same time, the merchants in Peking and Tientsin have warmly endorsed the society. It is also proposed to send a joint telegram to President Wilson urging him further to maintain international justice. Representatives will be sent to America and Europe in connection with this matter. Unless the whole nation unanimously backs the movement, it will fail to receive the attention of the great Powers. As it involves the welfare of China's mercantile class, the merchants must especially exert their utmost. Please endorse the movement within

three days after the receipt of this telegram by cable so that a joint telegraphic appeal to President Wilson for assistance can be sent at an early date."

H. K. T.

Notes from Peking

Stewart P. Elliott, resident director in China of W. R. Grace & Company, is expected to arrive in Peking from Shanghai early next week.

The Canton government has wired to Peking demanding that an equal number of officials should be sent from the South to join China's peace delegation to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Jackson, well-known American residents of Bangkok, Siam, are visiting Peking. They are stopping at the Hotel de Wagons-lits.

On December 19 Chu Chien-chen and the nine other Northern peace delegates met in the Central Park, Peking, to discuss matters that will come up at the reorganization committee.

According to unconfirmed reports, the President has given orders to the Ministry of the Interior for the cessation of the Worship of Heaven, which ceremony takes place during the Winter Solstice.

Mrs. A. P. Peck has been chosen vice-president of the Tientsin chapter of the American Red Cross, replacing Mrs. Warwick Winston, who resigned. Mrs. A. C. Grimes replaces Mrs. J. H. Brett as a member of the executive committee.

The cabinet has dispatched a telegram to Tsen Chun-hsuan and Tang Shao-yi stating that the reorganization conference will be held at Nanking. A telegram has been received from Mr. Tang insisting on Shanghai as the meeting place.

Mr. and Mrs. Cerink, of Iowa, have arrived in Peking from America. Mr. Cerink, who has been a leader in Y. M. C. A. work in America, intends to spend a year at the North China Language School before taking up similar work in the interior of China.

Dr. George Morrison, Adviser to the President of China, will leave for London on December 26. He will likely travel in the same ship with Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, and Dr. C. C. Wang, director of the Peking-Hankow railway.

General Feng Kuo-chang, former President of China, arrived in Peking on December 18 in response to the invitation of the President, Hsu Shih-chang, who is anxious to consult him on state affairs and especially in connection with the forthcoming peace conference.

The Chinese Maritime Customs estimated that there would be a surplus of some Shanghai Tls. 2,500,000 at the end of this year, basing the estimate on the returns for the first nine months of the year. The government has now applied for the release of the surplus.

John W. Fenton, of Peking, has offered a cup for ice-hockey matches between Peking and Tientsin, this cup to be known as the Wharton Cup for Peking and Tientsin Interport Ice-Hockey. The cup is to be contested by teams thoroughly representive of ice-hockey in Peking and Tientsin.

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Following the exposure of the opium smuggling scandal in Nanking, in which Tsao Ju-ling and Lu Chung-yu are believed to be implicated, an affair of similar character has come to light in Peking. Mr. Cheng, of the Munitions Department in the Ministry of War, has been caught selling opium to opium-smokers.

Mr. Obata, who succeeds Baron Hayashi as Japanese Minister to China, may arrive in Peking this evening. Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, who has deferred his departure on leave of absence to Japan in order to turn the legation over to the new Japanese Minister, is leaving for Tokio to-night.

The chief of the mining department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has gone to Tientsin, accompanied by Chinese and foreign engineers, to liquidate the Ching Hsin Mines, the German property, in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Japanese, who are moving heaven and earth to secure them.

The North China Language School closed for the Christmas holidays last evening and will open again for the winter term on January 2. Many of the students at the school intend to spend their vacation in making trips into the interior for the purpose of visiting the stations that they expect to reside in when they leave the school.

Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate, who has returned to Peking, is unshaken in his determination to resign the speakership, not because it is probable that parliament will be dissolved as part of the expected compromise, but because he disapproves of the course adopted by parliament in extending the present session till February, it is said.

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General Ting Shih-yuan, concurrently director of the Peking-Suyuan railway and acting director of the Peking-Hankow railway in the absence of Dr. C. C. Wang, who is going to Europe in company with Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, to study the conditions of communications in Europe, has left for Vladivostock on a special mission.

Arthur E. St. Clair, of the Language School, left Peking on December 18 for Yokohama to meet his fiancee, Miss Ruth Yeomans, who is coming out from the United States on the *Nanking*. Mr. St. Clair and Miss Yeomans will be married at Shanghai towards the end of December and will return to Peking at the close of the New Year's holidays, after a brief honeymoon.

To initiate the new members into the physical department, the Y. M. C. A. at Tientsin held a "get-together" meeting of the members, both old and new, in the gymnasium on the evening of December 18 so as to give them a chance to get acquainted with each other and with the facilities of the department. The members were addressed by Peter Woo, assistant physical director of the association.

The Peking Government University celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its foundation on December 17. The students gathered in the large hall of the University and addresses were delivered by the Chancellor, Tsai Yuan-pei, and other members of the faculty. The Chancellor traced the history of the University, which he said had passed through many vicissitudes but was now probably firmly established.

The inauguration meeting of the Peking Library Association was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the new building of the Peking Government University. The object of the association was to promote cooperation between libraries in the Capital and to keep each educational institution in touch with the library facilities in all the others by the exchange of catalogues, notifications of recent accessions and similar means.

The appointment of Chien Nun-hsiung as Prime Minister has been approved both by the House of Representatives and the Senate. A mandate was issued last Thursday to appoint Mr. Chien Prime Minister. Following this, some changes in the cabinet will be announced. It is understood that Tsao Ju-ling will resign the office of Minister of Finance and that Chang Hu, Vice-Minister, will act for the Minister.

Hsu Sing-loh, assistant manager of the Bank of China, and V. K. Ting, Chief of the Geological Survey of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, left for Shanghai on December 19 on their way to France. They will probably stop in America for a month or so prior to their going to Europe to join Liang Chi-chiao and party. The latter will go to France by way of the Suez Canal before the end of this month.

The Provincial Assembly of Chihli passed a resolution on Monday whereby a substantial sum was appropriated for the extension of the Chihli Industrial Laboratory. The laboratory is in its seventh year and consists of three departments, the chemical analytical department, the chemical industry department and the ceramic department. The appropriation recently made by the assembly will amount to something like $120,000.

Major Alfred L. Castle, field representative of the American Red Cross for Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, lectured at the American legation on Wednesday afternoon on conditions in Siberia with special reference to American Red Cross work. Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, presided at the meeting and there was a full attendance. Major Castle also lectured at the American Consulate at Tientsin the following day.

Professor Joseph Bailie, formerly dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the Nanking University, in a statement to the local pressmen states that he will be able to put two hundred families of flood refugees gradually into a state of financial independence in Kirin, Manchuria, early next year. He is now visiting Peking and Tientsin, and is the manager of the Colonization Association of the Republic of China.

Tsinghua College is making arrangements to obtain the photographs of the various American diplomats connected with the history of the school and to hang them in a special gallery in the College Auditorium. The diplomats whose photographs are being requested are: Dr Paul S. Reinsch, Dr. C. D. Tenney, former Ministers Rockhill and Calhoun, and Willys R. Peck, at one time Chinese Secretary to the American legation and now American Consul at Tsingtao.

Mr. Yoshizawa, first secretary of the Japanese legation in Peking, said in an interview with a press representative that the appointment of Dr. Sakatani as financial adviser to the Chinese government, which had been settled, though the contract was not yet signed, had been approved by the Banking Consortium. The representatives of the Consortium in Peking, however, deny that they had approved of Sakatani's appointment. In fact, they had not been consulted in the matter.

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The United States, according to the *Manchuria Daily News*, a Japanese daily, demanded of Japan the recognition of her claim to control all Siberian railways on the ground that the transportation on the railway, which is now being carried on by U. S. railway engineers, will be thereby facilitated and that the unificiaton of the control of these lines is deemed necessary, as the United States has planned the supply of stores to Siberia on an extensive scale. The negotiations regarding this question have been proceeding between Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and the Washington government.

Peking, December 21, 1918.

Who's Who in China

J. K. C. Jun Ke-choy, Vice-President of the Industrial & Commercial Bank, Hongkong

Mr. Choy is now in Hankow raising money for the establishment of a branch office of the Industrial & Commercial Bank of Hongkong in that port. He has secured over fifty thousand dollars' worth of subscriptions to the total capitalization of the branch bank. Influential Chinese officials and returned students in Hankow are backing him. Mr. Choy will later establish another branch in Tientsin, and then another one in Shanghai, but he says he will have no branch office in Peking, where politics are predominant.

Born in Honolulu in 1892, Mr. Choy studied at McKinley High School from 1908 to 1911 after having graduated from primary schools in the Haiwaii Islands. In 1911 he returned to Kwangtung, his native province, and was soon afterwards elected a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. Finding politics uninteresting, Mr. Choy returned to America in August of 1912 to pursue higher education. He studied political science and international law at Columbia University, New York, as a Chinese government student. He received his degree of B. S. from the University in 1915 after a study of three years. During his residence in New York, Mr. Choy was elected president of the Columbia Chinese Students' Club in 1913. His interests were not only confined to student activities, as he was also a member of the New York Artillery.

In June of 1915 Mr. Choy again returned to China. He was made a member of the Liangkwang Military Headquarters. The following year, he was given the appointment of Director of Foreign Affairs of the military government in Kwangtung. Shortly afterwards he resigned to take up business, having no interest in politics.

Mr. Choy has been a newspaper man for some time. During his visit to Peking in 1915 he was appointed Assistant Editor of the "Peking Post." It was at the time when Yuan Shih-kai was trying to make himself Emperor of China. Mr. Choy resigned from the "Post" and left Peking for the South, as he was against the monarchical movement.

In addition to the position he is now holding of vice-president of the Industrial & Commercial Bank of Hongkong, Mr. Choy is also adviser to the Department of Finance of the Southern Provisional Government.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

December 18. In the Chamber of Deputies at Paris in reply to interpellations as to why there were no stipulations in the armistice terms concerning the demobilization of the German army the Under Secretary for War states that the guarantees provided by the armistice were considered adequate by the Allied High Command.

December 19. President Wilson in Paris expresses the opinion that the Inter-Allied conference should as far as possible be public but it would doubtless be necessary to arrange many of the preliminaries confidentially.

CHINA

December 21. The Senate accepts Liang Shih-yi's resignation from that body.

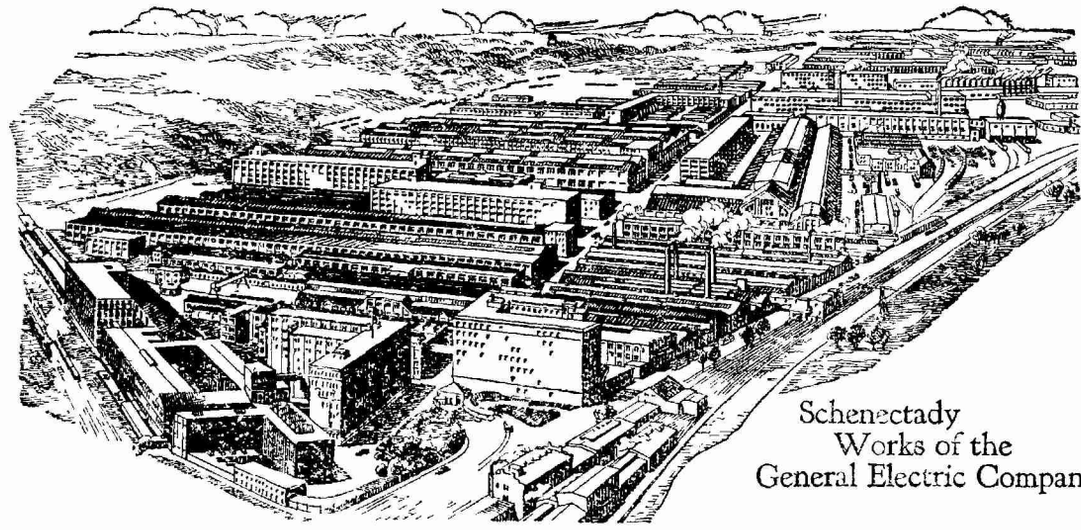
December 23. Announcement is made in Peking that President Hsu Shih-chang is going to appoint civil governors to all the provinces, raising their power and forbidding the military men to interfere with them.——Peace negotiations between the North and South still continue but the prospects of a settlement prior to the European peace conference grow less.

SIBERIA

December 22. During the night a band of workmen and soldiers attack the Omsk prison, disarm the guards and liberate 200 inmates, including Bolsheviks and members of the constituent assembly.

GENERAL

December 17. Dr. Liebknecht declares that at present Germany is. a capitalistic republic and urges the



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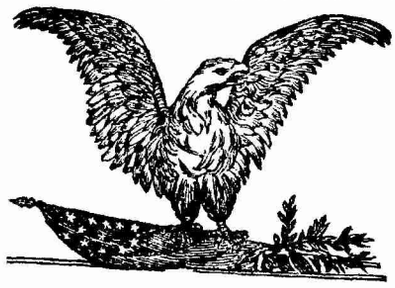

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THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, December 24th, 1918.

extension of the hand of brotherhood to "our Russian Bolshevik brethren."——A strike in the Ruhr coalfields in Germany throws 16,000 miners out of work.——Marshal Foch calls on President Wilson in Paris; the President expresses the hope that the Marshal would be able to visit the United States.

December 18. The Handley-Page aeroplane with General MacEwan arrives at Calcutta, thus accomplishing the first aeroplane trip (in relays) from England to India.

December 19. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy arrives in Paris.——The Lancashire cotton mills resume work to-day, the strike having been settled by an agreement signed the previous day.——At the annual meeting in London of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China a resolution is passed increasing its capital to £2,000,000.

December 20. M. Miliukoff, formerly Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview declares that Russia is threatened with the most apalling catastrophe in history and that Allied intervention is absolutely necessary.——Count Rantzau ex-German Ambassador to Denmark, is appointed German Minister for Foreign Affairs.——Sir Thomas Lipton again challenges the New York Yacht Club for a race in 1919 but the latter reply that the circumstances of the war render the present time inappropriate for such a purely sporting event but will accept the challenge if renewed in 1920.——The London Jockey Club announces the resumption of horse racing on the pre-war scale.

December 22. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader, in a speech in the Senate states that he favors building more ships but he did not think that a program for a navy as large as Great Britain's for 1925 was necessary.——U. S. Vice-President Marshall in an address at Carlisle, Pa., states that all right-thinking men were in favor of a world league, but wars would not cease until all men became of goodwill; further unless reciprocal trade agreements were made between the Allied nations the existing cordial relations could not last.——The United States government plans to release shortly 174 tank steamships and other vessels with an aggregate deadweight of 1,400,000 tons, only those which are required for the return of the army and its equipment from France to be retained by the U. S. Shipping Board.

December 25. King George cancels his Christmas visit to Sandringham and remains in London in order to welcome President Wilson.

America

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's suffering from rheumatism and sciatica probably will be relieved by the extraction of a tooth, according to a bulletin issued by the Roosevelt Hospital in New York November 12.

It has been reported that for the next few years the winemakers of France must depend largely on California and New York, for grapes. Trees and shrubbery will also be supplied in great numbers to replace the vast number destroyed during the war.

It was announced by the Y. M. C. A. in America that 90,000,000 cigarettes, 4,000,000 bars of chocolate, 20,000,000 tins of smoking tobacco and 2,000,000 packages of chewing gum would be given to American soldiers for Christmas.

Fourteen states in the Union have abolished the teaching of German in the schools, and in sixteen other states a campaign to eliminate German is under way. Many cities in the sixteen states where the campaign against the study of German is in progress, have abolished German from the schools.

While oranges were selling at 25 cents gold in some markets in the various states during the fall, 1,000 carloads of Mexican oranges beyond the border were ready for shipment to the United States if the government would lift the embargo placed against Mexican oranges several years ago upon complaint of California growers.

Men and Events

At the time the armistice was signed the United States had an army of 4,000,000 men under arms.

This from the *New York Sun*: "Well, William Hohenzollern did invade Holland after all."

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, will hold a membership campaign during the week of December 30.

Walter L. Sholes has been appointed American Consul at Shimonoseki. Mr. Sholes has been in the consular service at different posts in Europe prior to his appointment in Japan.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the American Association of China was held in the rooms of the United States Court for China at 5.15 p. m. on Friday, December 27.

Nelson T. Johnson, former American Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State at Washington, D. C.

"Marcel," the French confectionery shop in Shanghai, presented the various newspapers of the city with a delicious Christmas cake as a Christmas present, for which, naturally, the editors are duly appreciative.

C. F. Bishop, who has been secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Kansas City for more than twenty years, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, December 29, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock.

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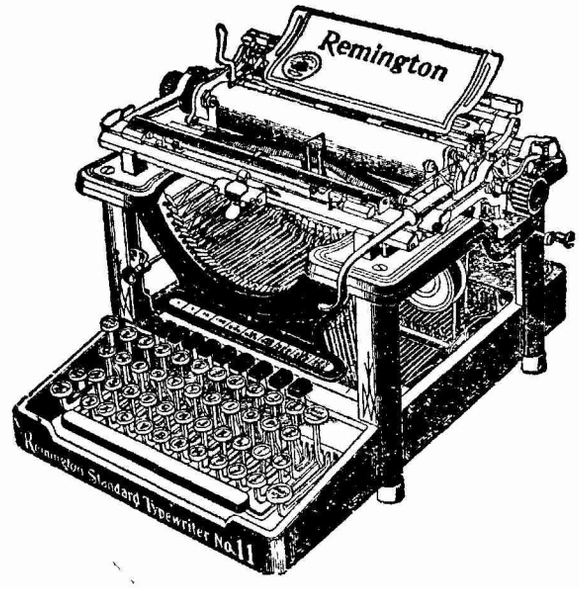

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The Chinese School for the Blind in Shanghai sent out to various friends of the institution as a Christmas present a number of waste paper baskets made of bamboo, which were woven by the blind children.

Captain Teh Yuen-lu, the first naval officer ever sent to the Chinese legation in Washington, and his assistant, Chu Fang-lin, were presented at Washington December 20 to Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Acting Secretary of State Polk by Mr. Yung, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires.

K. Wakasugi, Japanese Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has been transferred to Harbin where he will be connected with the Japanese Consulate at that place. Mr. Wakasugi is a graduate of Oregon and New York Universities and is a member of the American University Club of China.

W. Roderick Dorsey, who has been American Consul at Quebec, sailed from San Francisco in December for Shanghai, where he has been appointed Vice-Consul. Mr. Dorsey served as Vice-Consul here from 1907 to 1912 and since that time has served as Consul at Jerez de la Frontera, Tripoli, Rangoon and Quebec.

The total cost of the war to the United States, according to a Treasury official, was G. $20,561,000,000, of which G. $7,017,000,000 was loaned to the Allies. Slightly more than one-fourth of the money was raised by taxation and slightly less than three-fourths was raised by Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps.

Among those who have recently been enrolled in the World's Chinese Students Federation of Shanghai are the following: Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture in China; Lu Tsen-hsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs and special envoy to the peace conference; Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache; and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China.

Allied steamship offices in New York since the signing of the armistice have been beseiged with applications for tickets for Europe by sightseers who desire to visit the battlefields of France and Belgium. The curious ones have been notified by the United States government that the rigid restrictions are "still in effect and are likely to continue until further notice."

A meeting was held in Philadelphia, U. S. A., on December 3 by representatives of nine Protestant denominations for the purpose of amalgamating these organizations into a National Federal American Church. The meeting was called by the Presbyterian Church of America, and the organizations that participated in the meeting were: Presbyterian Church, Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church, United Presbyterian Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, Congregational Church, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Synod and the Moravian Church.

Chow Ba-Tsun, of Shanghai, has sent to the REVIEW copies of communications which have been printed in the Chinese press of Shanghai, advocating that America should be invited to actively intervene in China for the purpose of establishing order in the country. According to the writer, the military and tuchun system in China should be abolished, since to maintain these soldiers and armies in the various Chinese provinces 85 per cent of China's national income is required. The articles quote President Wilson's "fourteen principles," and applies them to the settlement of China's internal troubles.

Ten foreign and Chinese organizations will give a luncheon on Saturday, December 28, at the Carlton Cafe 12.15 p. m. in honor of Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who is planning to depart for Peking on December 29. While in Shanghai Mr. Arnold has served as chairman of the American Delegation to the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission. The organizations giving the luncheon are the following: American Chamber of Commerce, American Returned Students Club, American University Club, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, The California Club, Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, Kiangsu Educational Association, Society for Constructive Endeavor, Vocational Educational Association, World's Chinese Students Federation and the Shanghai Cotton Mill Owner's Association.

The American War Trade Board on December 9 announced the organization of a Russian Bureau, which was formed at the direction of President Wilson for the purpose of extending assistance to Russia. The bureau is a regularly organized company with a capital of G. $5,000,000. The stock was issued and all paid up in cash out of United States government funds and the stock is all owned by the American government. The company will engage in the business of exporting to Russia and Siberia agricultural implements, shoes, clothing and other commodities which the Russian and Siberian population needs, and will bring back to America Russian and Siberian raw materials. The first merchandise sent to Russia through the bureau was carried by the s. s. *Venezuela* from Seattle to Vladivostock. The cargo consisted entirely of clothing, shoes and medical supplies. The distribution of the material will be handled by the officers of the American Red Cross, who will thus prevent profiteering, since the merchandise will be sold at cost plus a small profit covering freight, etc.

Post-War Prosperity Predicted by Judge Gary.

In a statement issued in October, Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said that he believed American prosperity would be maintained after the war and business would continue to be done on a large scale. "It is but natural," Judge Gary said, "that after a period of business such as we have experienced in the last four years there will be some demoralization when conditions are changed radically. However, it is for the business man of this country to keep in mind that America is the leading country of the world—that the wealth of the world is largely here, that this country will continue to lead, that we will continue to progress and that there will be business done on a large scale after the war. So far as the steel industry is concerned, the plants in this country for some time have been devoted exclusively to war work for the United States Government and its allies, and no outside business has been taken. This has resulted in additions, extensions, new buildings and all other domestic work being postponed. In addition the warehouses of the world are practically bare of stocks of steel, which must necessarily be replenished. All this will likely result in a large demand for steel products for some time after the industry has been adjusted to a peace basis."

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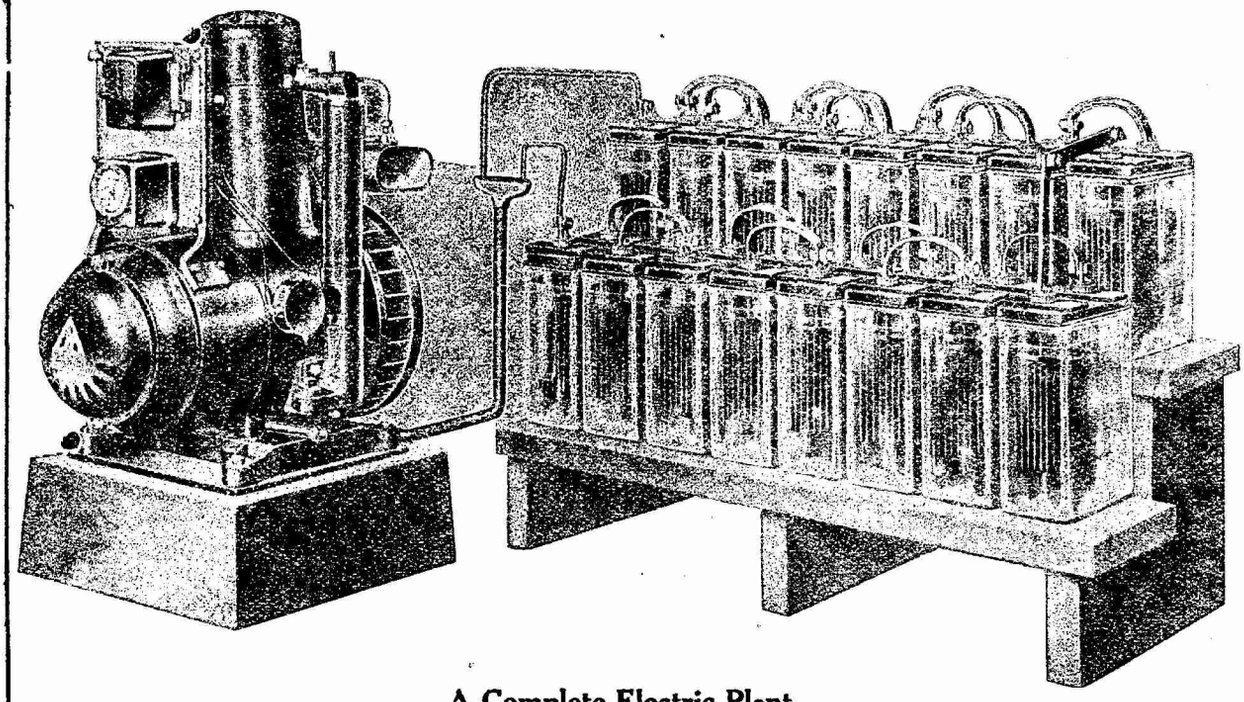

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Women's Work

American Women Mail Carriers

The foregoing illustration of two women mail-carriers in the employ of the American government in Washington, D. C., illustrates the extent to which women have taken up work that was previously done by men. The same thing has already happened in England and France.

Christmas Entertainments for Poor Children

The Community Mutual Improvement Society, which aims to unite the residents of the North Szechuen Road Extension to do some welfare work, will give two Christmas entertainments for the children of ricsha coolies and beggars living in that section of the city at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 28. Last year the society gave a similar entertainment to about 700 children at the Grace Baptist Church. This year two entertainments will be given simultaneously at the Grace Baptist Church and the Cantonese Union Church. Presents consisting of toys, edibles and useful articles are being prepared for 1,000 children. The committee, with T. Y. Lum as chairman, is composed of Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. John Y. Lee, Mrs. C. G. Hoh, Mrs. Geo. A. Fitch, Mrs. Helen Lin, Mrs. T. H. Lee, Mrs. Ph. de Vargas, Miss Suvong, K. S. Lee, Pastor Voong and others. The committee have raised about $130 of the $200 required. Persons desiring to have a share in this work are requested to send donations to Dr. Frank Rawlinson, 5 Quinsan Gardens, or to Dr. Fong F. Sec, Editorial Department, Commercial Press, Paoshan Road.

During the past year the society has been conducting a free school for the poor children of the vicinity, first at the Church of Our Savior and afterwards at the Grace Baptist Church. It is helping to make Grace Church a social, educational and recreational center for the community in providing facilities for play and sports for the children of the neighborhood. A free evening school for shop apprentices was opened recently. A series of illustrated lectures on public health has been given under the auspices of the society. About 700 persons attended the last lecture, which was much appreciated.

The Cost of Japanese Lady's Clothes Equal to That of Foreign Woman

The supposition that the clothes of foreign women are more expensive than those of the Japanese or Chinese women is clearly pointed out in one of the daily papers in Japan. According to the *Jiji*, the cost of the attire of a fashionable Japanese lady paying her New Year calls, the following is an itemized account.

Two kimiono	$ 150
Obi (sash)	150
Underwear	60
Haori (coat)	70
Overcoat	70
Total	500

In addition to the foregoing expense, ornaments, hair pins and jewelry to match costume, is estimated to cost another Yen 500, making a total of Yen 1,000. According to reports of the dealers in dry goods it is not difficult to sell *obi* costing from Yen 500 to Yen 600 each. The average cost of the *obi* worn by Japanese women costs about Yen 150.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan's Loan Policy in China

From the "Manchuria Daily News" (Japanese)

Mischievous reports of Japanese activities in China, more particularly with regard to the granting of loans, have for some time past been in circulation and have imputed to the Japanese government intentions which are entirely foreign to them. For obvious reasons, the Japanese government cannot undertake to discourage financial and economic enterprises of their nationals in China so long as those enterprises are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighboring and friendly nations.

Japan and the Opium Trade in China

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Shanghai)

People of many countries are trading in China with the same privileges as the Japanese but according to the Japanese themselves they have certain special claims. This special claim is amply demonstrated by the surprisingly large opium and morphia traffic that is carried on by the Japanese. The success of such illicit trade depends on several factors, namely special postal service, customs influence and extraterritoriality. All these privileges are enjoyed also by other foreign people but for reasons of humanity their governments and officials have never taken this advantage to push illicit trade. When a people sink so low as to do the things which others would not do we should really have sympathy for them.

Siberia Opposes Japan's Political Influence

The *Novosti Jizni* in the leader of December 6, under the heading "The Eve of the Peace Conference," states that Japan intends to put forward her claim to "special rights and interests in Siberia and Manchuria." The leader says that Siberians cannot recognise that Japan has any special interests in Siberia. Japan has at present exceptional opportunities for trade in Siberia, on account of the shortage of foreign-made goods but when these goods reappear on the market, the Japanese trade will diminish. Siberia is ready to maintain close com-

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mercial relations with Japan in the future, but only under normal conditions and without the interference of politics. The leader refers to the announcement of the commander of the Japanese troops on the Amur, which was quoted on November 26, that all captured property would be returned to the legal owners, and suggests that the temporary surrender of this property to the Allies would do more towards establishing confidence in them than any declaration could do.

Did Japan and Germany Have a Secret Treaty?

From the "Japan Advertiser" (American)

According to a Berlin dispatch to the *New York Tribune* the German Bolshevists have been circulating copies of an alleged treaty of alliance between Japan and Germany said to have been drafted when Prince Max of Baden was Imperial Chancellor. The alleged treaty includes the following items: Japan should indirectly protect the interests of Germany at the peace conference; a secret understanding to be concluded with Japan in connection with the aggressive designs of Great Britain and America on Western Germany. Scheidemann denies the existence of the alleged treaty. The Washington government also declares the statement to be an unfounded rumor. Senator Hitchcock, Councillor Tanaka, of the Japanese Embassy, Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society, Consul-General Yata and Dr. Iyenaga all agree in considering the alleged treaty as a pure fabrication.

J. Russell Kennedy and the Kokusai News Agency

From the "Japan Chronicle" (British)

In informing us that J. Russell Kennedy, general manager of the Kokusai News Agency and correspondent in Japan for Reuter's News Agency of London, will accompany the Japanese peace delegation to Paris, the Kokusai accompanies the interesting news with a lengthy and appreciative notice of its activities since the beginning of the war. We have no desire whatever to depreciate its services, and we are willing to admit that since the war its work must have greatly increased, while the supply of news has been copious if not always well selected. But when it is stated, on the authority of Mr. Kennedy, that "the reports of the Kokusai News Agency for the last five years have been consistently fair and impartial, and as prompt and accurate as human endeavor could make them," Mr. Kennedy challenges comment. Will he affirm that the telegram which as Reuter's agent he dispatched from Tokio with regard to the famous Twenty-one demands bore this character? This message declared that "the information originating at Peking and elsewhere purporting to outline the basis of negotiations between Japan and China is absolutely without foundation," and while admitting that "conversations and negotiations" were proceeding between Tokio and Peking, he affirmed on the "highest authority" that they did not "injure the territorial integrity of China." When the negotiations came to be published, it turned out that the information originating at Peking so far from being "absolutely without foundation," was absolutely accurate. Japan had endeavored to keep the negotiations secret, and Reuter's correspondent at Tokio assisted by sending out a telegram contradicting news that was subsequently found to be wholly justified. We have no wish to revive an ancient controversy, but when it is asserted that the reports of the Kokusai have been throughout fair, impartial and accurate, it is necessary to call attention to this glaring example to the contrary, which, so far as we recollect, has never been explained.

All Sorts of China

Correspondence in "North China Daily News"

There is a social China, and books have been written about it; there is a commercial China, and pamphlets have described it; there is a political China and newspapers have followed it. It is possible in some measure for the West somehow to grasp the East? Can anyone affirm, after long years of residence in China, that now we know something of its inner workings? Can anyone say confidently "There's China," and briefly, intelligently, clearly describe it? Some who professedly knew China well, steeped in Chinese lore, versed in Chinese literature, acquainted with Chinese travel, said China was all right when somehow she was clearly all wrong. We have Changing China and Real China, Old China, and Revolutionary China, Convulsed China and Past China, Present China and Future China. Men have worked hard to become competent authorities on things Chinese, and after twenty or thirty years' arduous study have yet found China an insoluble problem. Schoolboys at home are very familiar with the phrase "a Chinese puzzle." Now, what is a Chinese puzzle in the wider sense of the term? First, it is something which involves one in perplexity. Second, it is something difficult to understand or explain. And third, it is something which tests one's ingenuity. What encyclopaedia will venture its reputation on a description of China's constitution? What authority in China will venture an opinion on Chinese finance? What intelligent thinking man will attempt to discourse upon Chinese politics? China's constitution undoubtedly involves one in much perplexity. China's finance is certainly something difficult to understand and China's politics truly test one's ingenuity.

Montgomery, Ward and Company and the Missionaries

BY HELEN A. BALLARD

FOR more than twenty-five years the mail-order catalogue has been on the trail of the missionary.

But it was the missionary himself who started the corner on the market.

Ever since the first young couple dropped into the sales department of Montgomery Ward & Company of Chicago, U. S. A., to stock up on household goods and groceries before setting out for the foreign field, the corner has been growing.

In the last twenty years hundreds of such newly-weds, fresh from university and theological seminary—in a high state of excitement after their numerous receptions, leave-takings and consecrations—have come on the same errand bent.

It is no unusual thing for a young couple to have their individual belongings meet in the packing-room of that great merchandise establishment in Chicago. Hers perhaps come in a trunk from Iowa and his in another from Pennsylvania. And there in the big mail-order house the two buy a steamer wardrobe and pack it with a combination selected from their new purchases

and their individual trunks. Often they are assisted in their shopping and hustled off, trunk and all, to their train by one of the workers in the foreign service bureau who is used to doing everything from careful order-picking to taxi-calling and God-speeding for these combined men-of-all-work and international diplomats.

Then the two old trunks are repacked with the remainder of the things, the new purchases left behind and the family order of supplies, togther with the wedding presents, contributions from Pa and Ma, from the Missionary Circle in his town and the Ladies' Aid in her town. This done, the whole is shipped by slow but certain freight to arrive after Mr. and Mrs. Missionary have got over their first flutter and have settled down to the business of world democracy building.

In this business they come to depend more and more upon the mail-order catalogue for all kinds of merchandise, because in many parts of the world it is the only source from which they can buy the things that they have grown up to regard as necessities. There is often no other way to procure needed equipment for their schools, hospitals or other mission agencies. Thus trade not only follows the missionary much more surely and much more quickly than trade follows the flag; it moves along with him.

There is a very human side to the mail-order business. It calls for the most intimate and frank intercourse between the buyer and seller. The wife of a bishop or an ambassador, when she is ordering a layette or supplies for her table, often talks from a distance of ten thousand miles away with more intimacy and freedom than she would talk over the counter.

No one knows quite how one feature of the human side came about, but gradually a general forwarding business has developed in the export division of this great concern. A shipment will often contain articles from fifteen or twenty friends or relatives all over the country who have sent them on to be included. In fact, it is quite the regulation thing for any missionary to notify all of his friends and the members of his family on sending in an order so that they may take advantage of this shipping service courtesy extended by Montgomery Ward & Company. He has learned from experience the disappointment attendant upon the average individual's ignorance of safe exporting and knows that all articles will be repacked if necessary before the goods are sent. The list of articles sent in by loving friends ranges from a second-hand organ to home-made jams and jellies. Sometimes an order is received by the firm accompanied by a long list of names of friends and relatives who are to be notified, so that they may forward anything they want included.

This forwarding service, although it requires many additional employees in the export division, is really often a great help to the company as well as to the missionary. For instance, a missionary in India ordered shoes for his whole family and forgot to state the sizes. But Maynard D. Howell, manager of the export division, knew the relatives in New Orleans, who were in the habit of sending goods to be included in the shipments, and promptly wrote them the omission. Back came the needed information, and the order was filled without delaying to write to the missionary.

Recently a military officer in one of the training camps in Michigan ordered for a relative in the foreign field. Before the order could be filled, a letter came from a friend of the missionary in Georgia asking that it be sent on to him for revision. The missionary had notified him that his wife had died, and he was taking it upon himself to make some changes in the shipment, as the goods ordered for the wife would not be needed. The grief-stricken missionary had evidently forgotten his order, but the friend whom he had notified of his wife's death was thinking for him, and through the interest and courtesy of Montgomery Ward & Company the whole order was readjusted.

Obviously it is impossible for Montgomery Ward & Co. to guarantee the safe arrival and make good in case of loss of any merchandise except that sold by the company. Moreover, an extra freight charge is made for outside shipments sent in to be forwarded. The greater facility with which export licenses are obtained for "store" goods is another reason for buying all possible supplies from the house which is to export them instead of sending them in from miscellaneous sources. Since the entry of our country into the war, the War Board has required that a license be applied for and received before any export shipment may move. It is now frequently necessary for missionaries or their friends to take up directly with the government the question of obtaining licenses for these missionary enclosures sent in for forwarding.

The mail-order catalogue and the Bible lie side by side on the living-room table in many of the missionary and native Christian homes in the Orient, for Christianity has created the demand for American clothes, better equipment in the home, and many other products of Western civilization.

Wilson S. Lewis, Methodist Bishop of China, tells that when calling upon a civil magistrate in North China one day the magistrate expressed a desire for American shoes. Bishop Lewis told him that they could be ordered from the Montgomery Ward catalogue which he had at home. The next day the civil magistrate, with his retinue of followers, arrived at Bishop Lewis' home to make out the order. The catalogue was produced, the style selected, a piece of paper was put down on the floor and down crouched the official upon it to trace the shape of his stockinged foot to send in giving the size, and down went the Bishop to hold the paper in place and assist in the process. When the shoes arrived, four months later—with other goods which the official had decided he couldn't live without when he saw them pictured—they were a perfect fit. And now he knows exactly what size to order.

Frequently a letter is received from a native in some remote corner of the earth addressed to: "Montgomery Ward & Company, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Portland and Fort Worth," the native having copied the whole list of branch offices.

I learned from a visit to the export division of this house that there are always some on the force whose business it is to welcome outgoing or incoming missionaries. These workers know, from wide general reading and long intimate correspondence, not only the

600 New York Chinese Volunteered for U. S. Army

The above illustration is part of the corps of six-hundred Chinese who volunteered for service in the United States Army. The corps was raised by Tien Tow-liu, who was a student in Columbia University. Although the signing of the Armistice prevented the entire corps from being sent to France, many of them did go and saw actual service. In a recent list of casualties a corporal in the U. S. Army of Chinese birth was badly wounded in the Argonne fighting force.

political upheavals, the civic strife, but the agricultural and climatic conditions of the countries—even the individual problems, joys and sorrows of the visitors. These workers feel much more familiar with affairs, both state and personal, in Java than they do with those in Iowa.

Said Mr. Howell: "It is impossible for us to be on the fringe of the missionary movement as we have been for so many years without becoming personally attached to many of the strong personalities that are 'carrying on' in the wilds of heathen lands. I notice that when young people come into this department to work they nearly always get a different idea of missions and missionaries after they have been here a while and have met a number of the zealous men and women who labor in that field. Very few of us here would care to work elsewhere in this establishment. We like to earn our bread and butter furnishing the loaves and fishes, and to some extent bearing the burdens of those who are privileged to tread in the high places."

While I was there a missionary and his wife from South Africa came in leading a dear, chubby little four-year-old who, on Mr. Howell's being introduced as Montgomery Ward & Company, laid a tiny hand in the big, outstretched palm and confidently said, "You're own brother to Santa Claus, aren't you?" The fond father and mother explained that many little children in foreign countries take this view of the concern.

The missionary bureau of Montgomery Ward & Company is highly denominationalized. Their mission trade extends to every denomination on the globe, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists leading, while the Seventh-Day Adventists are heavy patrons. Their wares keep warm the Episcopalians and Jesuits in Alaska, and bring comfort and cheer to the inmates of the leper colonies in Siam, Hawaii and South Africa.

There seems to be no limit to a missionary's wants. He orders anything from thirty-one cents' worth of yeast to the entire materials for building and equipping a complete church, including the bell belfry. The first English-speaking Methodist Church in the Philippines was ordered complete from Montgomery Ward & Company, with a machine to manufacture the concrete blocks used in its construction.

A. Garfield Anderson, M.D., in charge of the Swedish Methodist Hospital in Wonju, Korea, sent in the plans for a complete water installation plant. The order took four or five months to go through, and when it arrived, so well had the plans been made and followed, that it was installed without a single hitch by Dr. Anderson and a farmer—the nearest they could come to a plumber in that country. Naturally it was a great curiosity, and the people came from all over the peninsula to see it.

The fireless cooker seems to be an indispensable article to the missionary housewife, as is the typewriter to her husband. These two articles are shipped in greater quantities than any others. Then come adding machines, roofing, hand gristmills, steam-heating plants, shark nets, fish lines, "a private telephone to use between our home and hospital," sewing machines, washing machines, phonographs, hydraulic rams, chicken feed, ice-making machines, postcard and picture projectors, bacteriological incubators, "a large bell to replace the large iron rail which hangs from the old lime tree," hosiery, "a nebulizer outfit for the nose and throat department of a hospital in Central China," and every other want that missionary work or human flesh is heir to.

Getting into the missionary market is a science as well as an inspiration. It demands a first-hand knowledge of all kinds of conditions in the countries to which goods are shipped—climate, travel, even the pests. Moisture and heat in some countries affect the shipment; in others, insects such as moths, worms and white ants, make it necessary to pack goods in sealed containers. All food supplies must be put into tins of convenient size so that the missionary need have only a small quantity open at a time.

For instance, 100 pounds of sugar or flour must be placed in four twenty-five-pound tins, and all dried fruits and cereals must be placed in still smaller containers. Long journeys up foggy rivers in interior sections must be taken account of, as well as the fact that goods may be dropped many feet in unloading. Many times the last end of the journey the goods make is on the backs of natives or of animals, a distance of 400 miles over mountain trails until they reach some small mission in the heart of a great continent. Nothing is wasted in the unpacking by the thrifty wife of the missionary. She uses the pillow-like bags containing excelsior or straw which were packed around her stove for dish towels or other household purposes, and the stuffing often makes an excellent and much-needed mattress. Whatever the goods and whatever its destination, safe arrival is guaranteed, and missionaries are sometimes surprised by finding that a second order to replace something stolen in passage is reshipped free of charge.

One of the missionaries of the Joint Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church says he believes that Montgomery Ward & Company hold the missionary's trade because they take enough interest to study the conditions of the countries to which goods must go.

Not only has this house a strong grip on the missionary market, but it has also become in a way a recruiting station. One of the employees of the export division became so interested that she left to train for missionary service herself, having caught the vision of a close service in the daily routine of her work.

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One of the last things that Mr. Howell, the head of this foreign service, said to me was:

"The government and commercial institutions of this country could well afford to endow and support foreign missions as a commercial investment, and I think that such is beginning to be recognized. There is no question that the good feeling which exists in China to-day toward this country is due almost entirely to the unselfish labors, attitude and example of the missionaries who have labored in that country for so many years. If I had my way, there would be the closest cooperation between the missionary boards, chambers of commerce, export organizations, and commercial bodies of the United States."

Lest it be supposed from reading this article, that the entire foreign business of Montgomery Ward & Company is done with missionaries, it may be well to state that only about 10 per cent of Ward's foreign business is with missionaries. However, there is little doubt that the influence of the latter has been responsible for much of the general foreign business done by the company, which in its export work does considerable wholesale business among merchants, quite contrary to conditions at home.—*From "Printers' Ink," New York.*

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Proposed Chinese Trading Company

In conformity with the general tendency of the world, there is a proposal among the local industrial community to form a Chinese International Trading Association, with the object of promoting cooperation with European and American merchants in the development of China's international trade. A draft program of the plans of the association to be adopted will be as follows:

First Stage:—The classification of different kinds of important products; to ascertain the quantity of some special kinds of products; to tabulate the scale of charges for transportation; to discover and if possible to remove all obstacles to the development of various lines of trade; to reserve a special column in one of the newspapers for the publication of questions and answers in reference to commercial difficulties and grievances; and to hold regular meetings to discuss questions affecting the different kinds of produce.

Second Stage:—To publish notices in the press of the names of the kinds of produce to which the association is going to extend its protection; to propose schemes to facilitate means of communication in order to reduce the transportation charges; and to point out to the government all obstacles to trade and industry and make the utmost effort to get them removed.

Third Stage:—To promote the China Trading Company; to establish inspection offices, to examine all export produce, the inspectors to be nominated by the kindred trades concerned but to be appointed, paid supervised and dismissed by the association; to request the Ministry and offices concerned to inform the governments of foreign Powers of the formation of the China Trading Company and to ask them to introduce it to the world; and to request the government to develop the shipping industry with a view to establishing steamship lines on the oceans of the world.

Fourth Stage:—Notice of the formation of the China Trading Company to be issued to all classes in this country; to urge the establishment of export inspection offices at every producing and exporting center; to establish direct international trade; and to publish an International Trade Magazine monthly.—*Chinese translation from the "North China Daily News."*

Culty Dairy in Prosperous Condition

The large dairy establishment on Avenue Joffre (Shanghai) which for many years was the property of the late Mr. Culty, a French citizen, and which several years ago was taken over by a limited company now known as the Culty Dairy Company Limited, for which J. P. Bisset & Company are the agents, is in a most prosperous condition, as was made evident at the seventh annual general meeting held December 23 when a final dividend of 8 per cent (making 15 per cent for the year) was declared. P. Peebles, the chairman, in a speech to the assembled shareholders mentioned that the company has a total herd of 224 head, all in good health, only 20 animals having either died or been disposed of during the year as being no further use to the dairy. The total production for the year was just under half a million bottles.

No Let Up in U. S. Shipbuilding Plans

That the signing of the armistice by Germany would not affect the government's plans for merchant shipbuilding was the formal statement of Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, on November 12. He added: "Our tonnage output so far has consisted too largely of small vessels, because we had to take anything we could get to meet the necessity. But seventy-five per cent of the tonnage has been in vessels of over 7,000 tons. Now we shall turn to the larger cargo carriers of ten to fourteen thousand tons, they being the most economical, cost compared with capacity. The ruling principle of our shipbuilding from now on will be economy. Following the big carriers will come the large passenger ships which must sooner or later be constructed if we are to compete with the shipping of other nations."—*"Army & Navy Journal."*

Commercial and Financial Notes

Recent reports from Peking are to the effect that the Russian banks have decided to resign from the Consortium or Banking Group organized several years ago for the purpose of extending financial assistance to China. It is said that the American bankers in all probability will take the place to be vacated by the Russian banks.

According to a daily paper of Seattle, Japan will spend G. $42,500,000 annually for a number of years for materials to be used for its battleship fleet, as reported by T. Kodachi, engineer commander of the Imperial Japanese navy, who with four other officers

arrived at Seattle on November 10 *en route* to New York. Purchasing headquarters will be established in New York.

A movement has been started in the Chinese province of Kiangsu for the starting of a motor-bus service between Kwachow and Tsingkiang. The estimated capital for the enterprise is placed at Mex. $600,000. The route of the service will be along the Grand Canal, using the old bank as a roadway. The first road, according to reports, will be built from Kwachow to Yangchow, a distance of 30 *li*.

M. Ogawa, a Japanese exporter of soya bean oil from Manchuria, recently stated in an interview in Seattle that Manchuria this year will produce 2,000,000 tons of soya bean oil and that next year through increased cultivation and the utilization of waste land the production should go to 50,000,000 tons. Most of this oil is refined in Kobe, Japan, and then is transshipped to Seattle. The bean pulp remaining after the oil is expressed is used for fertilization and for cattle fodder.

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alma Rubber Estates Ltd. was held in Shanghai December 20, E. T. Byrne presiding. The chairman in his speech was able to report a reduction in the course of production which for the year under review was 31.86 cents as against 35.40 for the previous year. The company has liquid assets of Tls. 34,273.-72, but the directors would not recommend a dividend until the rubber position generally became more favorable.

An order from Great Britain and the United States for 9,000,000 paper toy balloons valued at Yen 4,500,-000 has been received by the toy-makers in Tokio, according to the *Japan Chronicle* of December 12. The date for delivery of balloons is to be in March and these were to be used for the celebrations of peace, which were expected to be about March 1919. The balloons are to be made after various models, some representing the face of the Kaiser and others war weapons, such as guns, aeroplanes, airships and tanks.

Under the stimulus of war demand there has been a revival in the wood oil trade of South China with the United States, according to Geo. E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong. In spite of the blighting effects of high exchange, exports of this product to the United States during the first half of the current year were valued at G. $443,276 as compared with nominal shipments in 1917, and a value of only $60,-450 in 1916. Since the middle of the current year shipments have increased in volume, and this year's record will be far beyond any former sales of wood oil in the United States. The total shipments for the year to September 1 were 5,143,727 pounds, valued at G. $761,943, the shipments for the first quarter being valued at $82,658; for the second quarter at $360,-618; and for the past two months at $318,667.

At the eighth annual general meeting of the Samagaga Rubber Company held December 20, Leslie Cubitt, who presided, in the course of his speech to the assembled shareholders stated that the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the restrictions on imports into the United States were satisfactory features but nevertheless as there are heavy stocks in the hands of shareholders and speculators and as shipping facilities will be limited for some time it was impossible to say to what extent the former European imports would be open to producers. As regards affairs of the Samagaga Company the balance sheet stood at about the same position as it did at the end of the previous year. On the estates the number of trees per acre is being gradually reduced and the effect for the time being is a reduction in the yield per acre. But it is anticipated that the dividends to be derived by more light and air would result in an ultimate improvement in the yield of latex. No dividend was paid as the net profit for the year was only Tls. 447.89.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

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New Books and Publications

An American Professor's View of the Japanese Press

Bulletin, Journalism Series. Columbia, Mo. U.S.A.: University of Missouri Press. Price U. S. 50 cents.

I CONTRIBUTED an article on "The Press and Democracy in Japan" a short time ago. Now I find that the question is discussed with interest in America also. In this connection it will be interesting for readers of the REVIEW to learn what an American professor says on the same subject. Prof. Frank L. Martin, of the University of Missouri (U. S. A.), has contributed an ably written study to the *University Bulletin* on the same subject and it has been reproduced by a number of American journals. Prof. Martin's knowledge of the Japanese press is direct as he was once in Japan for about two years connected with the *Japan Advertiser*. Prof. Martin says that nowhere in the world are the newspapers of a country subject to more rigid censorship in time of peace than in Japan. Not only the newspapers but the books as well as the magazines are also applied the same rigid test. No newspaper is allowed to discuss current political topics unless it puts up a bond with the government. Prof. Martin gives a summary of the press law in Japan, according to which the press has but little liberty. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is empowered to prohibit the sale and distribution of papers or seize all copies if he regards any article contained in the issue as "harmful to peace, order or good custom." He is not bound to publish the fact that such action has been taken by his office. The Ministers of War, Marine and Foreign Affairs also can prohibit the publication or restrict matter prepared for publication in regard to matters military, naval or foreign affairs at any time the Ministers so desire.

That the press laws are rigidly enforced can be judged from the fact that in the year 1914-15 453 issues of newspapers were prohibited and the copies seized. Warning was given to 194 papers and 114 cases of the violation of the law were tried in court. In 1916 a Tokio paper published an interview given by Marquis Okuma, the then Premier, and the distribution of the paper carrying the interview was prohibited by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1916 an attack was made in Tokio on the life of Premier Okuma. The newspapers were not permitted to print any account of the attempted crime until several days later. The police can send notices to the newspaper offices ordering them not to publish any news when the police so desire. In this connection one will find very amusing but elaborate instructions issued to the press to hush up the news relating to the Atsuta Temple scandal. In September, 1915, this order was sent to all newspapers throughout the Japanese empire:

"It will be an offense to publish in the future a bird's-eye view of the imperial palace or grounds.

"Newspapers or periodicals must not publish in the future any imperial autographs.

"Unclear, poorly printed photographs of His Majesty, the Emperor, have been appearing in certain newspapers recently. The publication of such photographs must cease."

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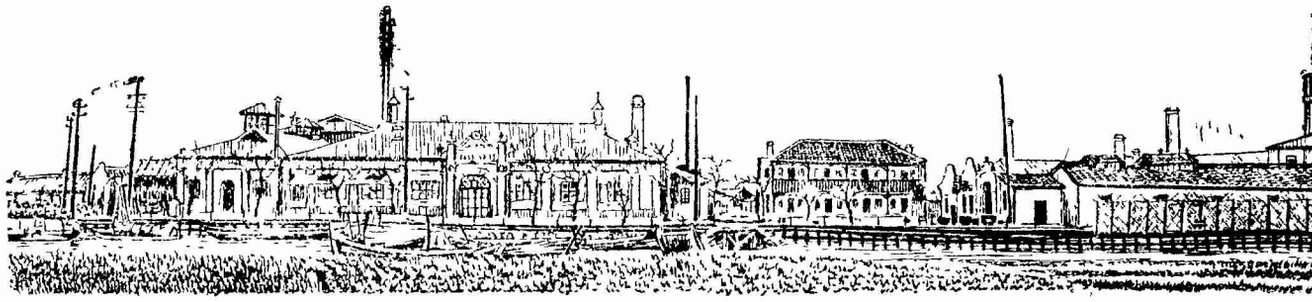

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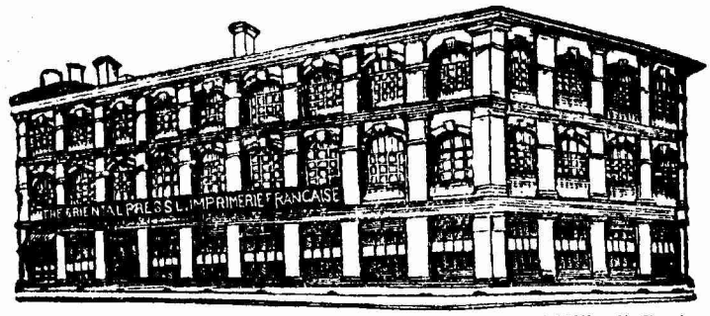

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The following remarks by Prof. Martin are interesting and they throw a flood of light on the condition of the Japanese press.

"In the *Official Gazette*, published by the government, announcement is first made of news of a certain class. An instance is that of the news of the death of Princess Hatsu, five years old, which occurred in 1915. While the news of the death was known in time for publication in the afternoon papers in Tokio, none were allowed to publish the story until the following morning, when the *Official Gazette* appeared. The papers were allowed to tell, however, that she was critically ill and that she had no chance for recovery. A case somewhat similar was that of the death of the Empress Dowager. The news of her death was known twenty-four hours before it was published. There is a tradition of old Japan that a member of the imperial family cannot die except at the palace. Although the Empress Dowager's death occurred outside of Tokio, she was not 'officially dead' until after the body arrived at the palace. Thus it was twenty hours before the death was announced by the government in the *Official Gazette*.

"The foreign newspapers in Japan are subject to the same regulations as those affecting the vernacular papers. They are as closely read and are held to strict account.

"The press of Japan is under a constant, strict surveillance. The censorship is not a war measure but a permanent institution. Its enforcement is applied more rigidly to news than to the expression of editorial opinion. Under the administration of the laws, freedom of the press does not exist in Japan as it is known in other countries. While a wide latitude is given to the publication of opinions and discussions, every effort is made to keep the news columns free of misstatements, or even statements of fact that the government may consider harmful to the empire or its people. This is done chiefly by the suppression and seizure of issues and not by aiding the press in getting facts before publication. The press is seldom taken into the confidence of the government. The newspapers have formed the habit of guessing at the facts regarding important events of public interest connected with national and foreign affairs. Thus the attitude of the government has become a contributing cause, at least, of an irresponsible press; and an irresponsible press is cited as one of the reasons for government regulation.

"Japan has a limited number of well-edited, influential newspapers. Among them may be mentioned the *Mainichi* and *Asahi* of Osaka, the *Jiji*, *Hochi*, *Asahi*, *Kokumin*, *Nichi-Nichi* and *Chuwo* of Tokio. In the rapid transition from the old to the new Japan they have performed remarkable service in molding and then in directing public opinion. Their progress has been, and still is, handicapped undoubtedly by the restrictions on their freedom. But even to a greater extent have they been hampered by the very attitude of the government itself; an attitude of indifference and mere tolerance. At no time in the history of Japan's journalism has the government assumed any responsibility for public opinion, or given any aid in its guidance, except possibly at the beginning of the Meiji era."

H. P. S.

American Courts in China

(*Continued from the issue of December 14*)

3. *The Rule-Making Authority*

a. Commissioner and Minister

The Act of 1848 finally provided:

> "If defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law nor the statutes of the United States furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the commissioner shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiences." [74]

Attorney General Cushing saw in this the remedy for the difficulties already noticed in applying the "common law."

> "This power of supplementary decree or regulation," he said, [75] "serves to provide for many cases of criminality, which neither federal statutes nor the common law would cover."

The Act further provided:

> "That, in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by said treaty, the commissioner, with the advice of the several consuls for the five ports named in said treaty, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of said consuls; the mode of executing and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses; the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provisions of this act, as the exigency may demand; and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the consuls, or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the commissioner may, nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation, to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, (make it) to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress, and it shall take effect from the publication or any subsequent day thereto named in the act. [76]

And

> "That all such regulations, orders, and decrees shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the commissioner, with the opinions of his advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the President, to be laid before Congress for revision." [77]

The first to exercise this extensive and important function was Commissioner Davis.[78] As early as 1850 he framed a set of rules and the difficulties under which he labored are apparent from his description.

> "In draughting these regulations and forms," he says, [79] "I had to encounter great embarrasement, consequent on my limited knowledge of law and forms . . . . I was left solely to my own resources. Nor was I able to find in all China, Hongkong, Macao or the Philippines, either an American lawyer, or an American law book, with the exception of the Statutes at Large and Kent's Commentaries."

Surely under such conditions it is remarkable that any results whatever were attained. The task thus begun by Commissioner Davis was, however, soon undertaken by another whose work has been described as follows:

> "On the second of October, 1854, Robert M. McLane, being the United States Commissioner to China, with the advice of the United States Consul, issued a decree distributing the judicial power, by which jurisdiction was vested in the Consular Court over equity matters, trusts, etc. After enumerating the heads of jurisdiction, this regulation proceeds: 'As to trusts, equity will superintend and protect the creation of trusts, whether vesting in the trustee real or personal estate, and take jurisdiction of trusts, whether resulting from an express deed or the force of circumstances and situation of the parties, which latter are implied trusts.' It will thus be seen that the Commissioner and Consuls constitute a judiciary for the government of the citizens of the United States in China, and as such, and when so acting, are governed by the law of nations, the laws of the United States, the comon law, and the decrees and regulations of the Commissioner, until the latter are modified or annulled by Congress." [80]

And Attorney General Cushing seems to have been quite within the truth when he wrote, the following year:

> "In certain respects, therefore, the commissioner legislates for citizens of the United States in China; it being required, meanwhile, that such 'regulations, orders, and decrees,' as he may make in the premises, shall be transmitted' to the President, to be laid before Congress for its revision." [81]

When the Commissioner gave place to the Minister the latter continued to exercise this legislative power and rather extensive court regulations,[82] repealing prior ones, were put in force by Minister Burlingame in 1864 while both Ministers Angell[83] in 1881 and Denby[84] in 1897 made additions. But at best they were far from complete or even satisfactory as to the ground covered and Judge Thayer could well say

> "The Court has not overlooked the fact that many of these regulations are gravely defective. It may well be that Congress so regarded them as it has given to the judge of this Court authority to modify and supplement such rules of procedure." [85]

b. Judge of the United States Court

The Act establishing the United States Court for China contains the following provisions relative to this branch of our subject:

> "The procedure of the said court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States: Provided, however, That *the judge of the said United States Court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure.* The provisions of sections forty-one hundred and six and forty-one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States allowing consuls in certain cases to summon associates shall have no application to said court." [86] * * * *
>
> "The tariff of fees of said officers of the court shall be the same as the tariff already fixed for the consular courts in China, subject to amendment from time to time by order of the President, and all fees taxed and received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States." [87]

The first of these confirms and continues in force the old consular court rules with all their defects and it has even been held [88] that they prevail over Acts of Congress relating to the same subject. But that provision likewise offers a remedy for such defects (which as Judge Thayer suggests [89] Congress thus appears to recognize) by

74. Act of Aug. 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, 276, Ch. 150, sec. 4.
75. Opinions of Attorneys General, VII, 504.
76. Act of August 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 276, Ch. 150, sec. 5.
77. Id. sec. 6.
78. Jones, The Consular Service of the United States (1906) 51.
79. Senate Ex. Doc. 31st. Cong. 1st Sess., Doc. 72, September 9, 1850.
80. Forbes v. Scannell, 13 Cal. 242, 281 (1859).
81. Opinions Attorneys General, VII, 504.
82. They are reprinted in Hinkley's American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient (1906) pp. 226-235.
83. Id., 235, 236.
84. Id., 236.
85. U. S. v. Engelbracht, (U. S. Court for China No. 33), American Journal of International Law, III, 735, 745.
86. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 5.
87. Id., sec. 9.
88. U. S. v. Engelbracht, (U. S. Court for China, No. 33), American Journal of International Law, III, 735. 745. per Thayer, J.
89. American Journal of International Law, III, 745.

authorizing the Judge of the United States Court "to modify and supplement said rules." This necessarily includes the authority to displace old rules with new so that in course of time the latter may entirely supersede the former.

A communication to the minister from the Department of State in 1917 announces

> "that the Department is clearly of the opinion that section 5 of the act of June 30, 1906, should be construed as effecting a transfer of the authority to modify and supplement existing rules of procedure from the minister to the United States Court for China."

But this rule-making function of the United States Court derives not alone from the statute; it is inherent in all courts. [90]

> "I hold, therefore, that Rule XV of the Regulations of 1864, while not to be regarded as having the authority or the fixedness of a statute, is to be viewed as a rule of court expressing a principle open to modification by the court that issued it. It stands in the same position as do the equity rules adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States and courts of the several States, not as a statutory mandate, to remain in force until expressly repealed or modified, but as a principle and regulation of practice which it is open to the court to expand or vary as the purposes of justice may require."[91]

This function has been most thoroly developed in England where a committee of judges frames and amends all rules with a consequent "gain in flexibility * * from entrusting the regulation of civil procedure to a professional body rather than to a well intentioned but overworked legislature."[92] The new school of law reformers in America sees in the larger employment of this function a remedy for many defects in our procedural system which too often cause technicality to prevail over justice.[93] The American Judicature Society, organized in 1913 "to promote the efficient administration of justice," has championed the idea[94] and its first draft of "a State-wide Judicature Act" provides for a council of judges "to make, alter and amend all rules."[95] It was the writer's privilege in 1917 to attend the session of the board of directors of this most beneficial organization at which the final draft of proposed model "Rules of Civil Procedure"[96] was under discussion. These are now practically completed and are of the greatest service in drafting the new rules for American Courts in China.

For it is the writer's cherished proposal to prepare and promulgate such rules and it seems extremely fortunate that the State Department's confirmation of the authority to do so coincides in time and tenor with the growing professional sentiment already noticed.

90. Cyc. XI, 740 (21); Bartholomew v. Carter, 3M. & G., 125 (1841).
91. Secretary Bayard to Minister Denby, April 27, 1887, Moore Int. Law Dig. II, 621.
92. Rosenbaum, Studies in English Civil Procedure, University of Pennsylvania Law Rev., LXIII, 151, 273, 380, 505. Cf. the same author's Rule-Making in the County Courts, Law Quarterly Rev., April, 1915; Rule-Making in the Courts of the Empire, Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation (July, 1915); The Rule Committee and its Work, Law Magazine & Rev. (London) Feb., 1915. See also Higgins, English Courts and Procedure, American Judicature Society Bulletin, XI.
93. "Legislated procedure has brought with it a train of evils. It violates the fundamental principle of separation of powers. It tends to restrict and belittle the courts. It hopelessly divides responsibility for administering justice. It makes courts dependent upon inexpertness in rule drafting. It exalts mere procedural rules to the realm of substantial rights, thus multiplying the number of issues to be tried, and making our litigation more and more an inquisition into non-essentials." Journal of the American Judicature Society, I, 17.
94. "Procedure Through Rules of Court," Id., where it appears that many state legislatures have already sanctioned it.
95. American Judicature Society Bulletin, VII, 137.
96. See Bulletin XIII and supplements.

Acting under this authority the writer has already promulgated Rules for Admission to practice in all of these Courts[97] and has sent out for comment and suggestion before promulgation, a draft of proposed Rules of Evidence[98] which aim to cover that subject in brief space. So far as the growing business of the Court will permit, it is the writer's intention to follow these with successive drafts of rules on various procedural subjects until the whole field of remedial law is completed. The full realization of that plan may have to be deferred for some time but it will be pursued as steadily as conditions allow; for the opportunity is unique and the task inviting.

C. S. L.

97. Millard's Review, IV, 68.
98. Id., I, 164-168, 192-196; American Bar Association Journal, IV, 218-242.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

December 19, 1918; Cause No. 719; William H. Jordan v. W. L. Merriman; petition; summons to answer.

" 19, " Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman; petition; summons to answer.

" 19, " Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman; petition; summons to answer.

" 19, " Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman; petition; summons to answer.

" 19, " Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman; petition; summons to answer.

" 21, " Cause No. 159; In re Last Will and Testament of William R. Matteson, deceased; administrator's final account.

" 23, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.

" 24, " Cause No. 159; In re Last Will and Testament of William R. Matteson, deceased; administrator's claim.

" 24, " Cause No. 715; In re Estate of John Kavanaugh, deceased; administrator's submission to jurisdiction, oath and bond; letters of administration.

" 24, " Cause No. 724; In re Estate of Ida Anstrice Moorehead, deceased; petition.

Judgments and Orders:

December 20, 1918; Cause No. 462; In re Last Will and Testament of John Ferris Seaman, deceased; approving executor's final account and authorizing partial distribution.

" 23, " Cause No. 715; In re Estate of John Kavanaugh, deceased; appointing administrator.

Hearings:

December 23-24, 1918; Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; trial; argument.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 13, 1919; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

CHANG QUAI CHING *et al.* APPELLANTS. vs. DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD. APPELLEES.

(*Filed December 19, 1918*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Contracts:** *Employment: Quantum meruit.* Under the rule prevailing in this and the majority of American jurisdictions an employe may recover accrued wages regardless of the time of leaving the employment, the master having the right to counter-claim in case of wrongful termination.

2.—:—: *Custom* must be general and cannot override the provisions of positive law.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell for appellants.

No appearance in this Court for appellee.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On October 4, 1918, five Chinese filed their petition in the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai alleging that they had "worked for the defendant company * * * as mechanic fitters in their motor garage" and that the defendant owed each of them a specified amount of wages of which it had "absolutely refused payment."

The answer admitted the employment as alleged but averred:

> "that the term of such employment was indefinite but with the right of terminating the same upon a month's notice as required by local custom.
>
> "4. That the said plaintiffs in breach of the terms of their said employment left the employ of the defendant without defendant's consent and without giving one month's previous notice or any previous notice of their intention so to do.
>
> "5. That by reason of the acts and conduct of the plaintiffs as aforesaid they have forfeited all wages then due and claimed in the petition herein."

The Consular Court rendered judgment in favor of the leading plaintiff who left at the end of the month but denied recovery to the four others who now bring their case to this Court by appeal. We find no evidence in the record which would justify us in holding that there is any general custom to the effect that an employe for an indefinite term, such as this is conceded to have been, forfeits accrued wages, admittedly earned, by leaving upon less than a month's notice. One witness testifies to such a practice in two garages and another says that notice of "at least half a month is required" in his garage. But this is far from establishing a general custom thruout the locality. On the other hand, defendant's former superintendent (Neuborg) testifies that there is no such custom and that in no previous instance for the last six years has defendant so refused payment. Defendant's manager (Haughwout) claims that there is such a custom but admits that he "can't mention a specific case" and that the matter "was handled by Neuborg" who contradicts Haughwout's other claim that plaintiffs were hired "by the month." There is also a contradiction between Haughwout and several of the plaintiffs who claim that they gave notice to him some days before leaving.

> "Evidence of isolated instances of a certain course of trade is not sufficient to establish a usage by which the rights of parties are to be measured and determined."[1]

But even if such a custom as defendant alleges had been established it could not apply here because it conflicts with the American law in force in this jurisdiction.[2] Nearly a century ago the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in a leading case,[3] repudiating—

> "the technical reasoning that the performance of the whole labor is a condition precedent, and the right to recover anything dependent upon it,"

announced a new rule—

> "binding the employer to pay the value of the service he actually receives, and the laborer to answer in damages where he does not complete the entire contract."

This is merely an application of the Scriptural maxim "The laborer is worthy of his hire" and it is now the rule in a majority of American jurisdictions[4] including the Federal Courts.[5] Under it plaintiffs are entitled to recover their wages for the time they actually worked and defendant would have been entitled to plead a counter-claim for any damage which actually resulted from plaintiffs' departure. No such counter-claim was pleaded, however, and no reason appears why plaintiffs should not have the full amounts due them. The amounts, indeed, are small but that is all the more reason why they should have been paid promptly. There is some suggestion in the testimony that plaintiffs left to join a rival concern but as their employment was admittedly indefinite this would afford no excuse, legal or moral, for withholding their wages. In view of the long delay we feel that plaintiffs are also entitled to interest from the date when they should have been paid.[6]

The judgment of the Consular Court is accordingly reversed as to all of the appellants and it is further considered and adjudged that each of them have and recover from defendant the full amount claimed by each in the joint petition with interest thereon at six percentum per annum from the date of terminating the employment, and his proportion of the costs of both courts.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
Judge.

1. Cyc. 12, 1040.
2. Id., 1054; cf. J. Spunt & Co. v. American Machinery & Export Co., U. S. Court for China Cause No. 652, decided September 5, 1918.
3. Britton v. Turner, 6 N. H. 481, 26 Am. Dec. 713 (1834).
4. Page on Contracts, 3, Sec. 1604.
5. McDonough v. Evans Marble Co., 112 Fed. 634, referring to it as "the more modern rule laid down in Britton v. Turner, 6 N. H. 481, 26 Am. Dec. 713, and followed by the great weight of authority in this country since."
6. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, Secs. 1184, 1185; cf. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, Sec. 255.

IN RE ESTATE OF JOHN KAVANAUGH, DECEASED

(*Filed December 23, 1918*)

SYLLABUS

1. Wills: *Holographic* wills are those written entirely in the handwriting of the testator or at least containing sufficient matter so written as to constitute a complete instrument.

2—: Where the instrument is partly printed and partly written and the latter portion is not complete in itself it is not entitled to probate.

3—: *Administration.* In such a case ordinary letters of administration will be issued and the estate administered according to the rules of intestate successions.

LOBINGIER, J.:

An instrument is presented for probate as the last will and testament of the late John Kavanaugh. It consists of a printed blank with insertions in the handwriting of the said deceased and is signed by him but not witnessed.

This Court has probated holographic wills[1] but such a will is defined as one written entirely by the deceased.[2] Where the instrument was, as here, partly so written and partly printed, but unattested, probate was denied, the court saying:

> "The paper before us was not entirely written by the hand of the deceased. Portions of it were printed. The Legislature has seen fit to prescribe forms requisite to an olographic will, and these forms are made necessary to be observed. It was strenuously urged before us that the portions of the paper which were written by the deceased should be admitted to probate, omitting the printed portions. We are not at liberty to so hold. We should, thereby, effect, change the statute, and make it read that such portions of an instrument as are in the handwriting of the deceased constitute an olographic will. The instrument, in its entirety, is before us. It was not entirely written by the hand of the deceased."[3]

There is, indeed, some authority[4] for the proposition where the handwritten portion is complete in itself it may be considered as sufficient and the printed part rejected as surplusage. But this is contrary to the decision above quoted and it would make no difference here for the handwritten portions are not complete and would constitute no intelligible instrument if considered apart from the printed portion.

We have no alternative, therefore, but to hold that the instrument before us is not entitled to probate but the petition, which prays the appointment of an administrator *cum testamento annexo*, may be granted to the extent of issuing ordinary letters of administration.

We find from the evidence:

1. That the deceased was a citizen of the United States of America who died at Manila, Philippines, on October 21, 1918;

2. That at the time of his death he was a resident of Shanghai, China, and had property within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court of greater value than $500.00 United States currency;

3. That Howard Upton, Esquire, a brother-in-law of the deceased and whose appointment is asked by the latter's widow, is the proper one to be appointed administrator.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that Letters of Administration issue to the said Howard Upton upon his taking the oath, submitting himself to the jurisdiction of this Court, and executing a bond as required by law.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. In re Lucy Lucker's Will, Cause No. 548.
2. *Louisiana:* Heirs of Williams v. Hardy, 15 La. Ann. 286.
Mississippi: Davis v. Williams, 57 Miss. 843.
Tennessee: Tate v. Tate, 11 Humph. 464.
Virginia: Gibson v. Gibson, 28 Gratt 44.
Cyc. XL, 996, 1129.
3. Estate of Rand, 91 Cal. 468. See also Estate of Billings, 64 Cal. 427; Estate of Plumel, 151 Cal. 77.
4. Heirs of McMichael v. Bankston, 24 La. Ann. 451; Baker v. Brown 83 Miss. 793, 36 So. 539.

07-168

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOHN KAVANAUGH, Deceased. | Cause No. 715 | Estate No. 271 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 28, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HOWARD UPTON,
Administrator,
13 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

December 28, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MARTIN LUTHER TINDER, Deceased. | Cause No. 696 | Estate No. 262 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 14, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Dr. ALBERT S. TENNEY,
Administrator,
Kiukiang, China.

December 14, 1918.